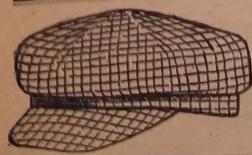


THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904

Vol. XXV, No. 25.



NEW SPRING CAPS

The Latest Productions of the master minds of fashion you will find comprises our new arrivals. If you wish to rush the season we can help you in this line.

YOUR CHOICE OF PRICES,

25, 50, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.75.

—DON'T FORGET THIS IS—

FRED. T. WARD'S
SPRING CAP ADV'T.

P. S.—See our New Spring Suitings. They are worth looking at though you do not want to buy.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE

Ladies' Wrappers, \$1.25 for 75c.; \$1.75 for \$1.20; \$2.00 for \$1.50.

Ladies' Wrapperette Blouses, 60c. for 40c.

Ladies' Black Mercerized Underskirts, \$1.25 for 75c.; \$1.75 for \$1.25;

\$3.00 for \$2.25.

Ladies' extra heavy fleece-lined Underskirts, \$1.25 for 85c.

Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses, 75c. for 60c.; \$1.25 for 90c.; \$1.50 for \$1.25.

Ladies' Flannelette Corset Covers, 25c.

Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses at half price, \$2.00 for \$1.00; \$1.25 for 50c.

Boys' Heavy Wool Trousers, 35c. and 40c. for 25c.

Children's Wool Hoods, 75c. for 50c.; 50c. for 35c.

Fancy Wool Caps, 60c. for 45c.

Children's Wool Boas, 30c. and 40c. for 25c. and 30c.

Two only, Men's Fur Coats, were \$25.00 for \$18.00.

Men's Heavy Frieze Overcoats, \$3.50 were \$7.00 and \$8.50.

Men's Heavy Cloth Pants, \$1.50 for \$1.25.

Big Discount on all Underwear until March 1st. Ladies' Vests and Drawers, Children's Undersuits, Infant's Vests and Men's Shirts and Drawers.

Best 25c. Tea in town. Call and get a sample.

Crown Brand Table Syrup, best made, 10 lb. pails, 50c.; 20 lb. pails, \$1.00.

3 lbs. choice Mixed Biscuit, 25c. Catsup, 10c. bottle.

Choice Mixed Pickles, 18c. qt. Best Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

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A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added
this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDAR PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking those who have already paid, we find that there are a number still in arrears. We hope those who have not paid will promptly act on this notice, and not delay longer.

Fire, Accident & Plate Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGEMAN, Proprietor.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog. Terms, \$1.00.

J. McKEOWN, Prop.

Lot 29, 7th Concession Sidney.

W. S. MARTIN,

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Dairymen.

GENTLEMEN: The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association desires once more to record its objections to the manufacture of fodder cheese, either at the beginning or at the end of the season, believing it to be against the interests of all connected with the manufacture of full grass cheese, from the farmer to the exporter. It is the opinion of this Association that the time has arrived when the manufacture of fodder cheese should be discontinued, and a time for the opening and closing of cheese factories definitely arrived at.

The amount of cheese manufactured in Canada last year reached the large total of 2,000,000 boxes, being about 35,000 boxes over the previous year. This was largely owing to the excessive manufacture of fodder cheese in March and April, and November and December.

The uncertainty of the extent and time of the manufacture of these fodders, together with the inferior quality produced, tends to depress the market, creates a lowering of values, and affects the prices obtainable during the whole of the summer season. The opinion of this Association is that it is strongly in the interests of dairymen that the manufacture of cheese should not commence before May 1st, and should close not later than November 15th. If this is done, a steadier market would result, and a better average price would be obtained. The question of what to do with the surplus milk during the seasons referred to, is easily settled by the manufacture of butter. By giving closer attention than heretofore to the requirements of the trade in Butter, the quality would be very much improved, and we should soon gain a reputation and quick market for goods made during the winter and early spring months. Most profitable use could be made of the skin milk for the feeding of stock.

The prospects for the manufacture of butter have never been brighter than they are this season. The exportation of butter from Russia, which is assuming large proportions, will probably be much curtailed by the war between that country and Japan, and this fact, together with the firm advices from England, should bring about higher prices in the near future. With the present good home trade demand' producers of choice creamery butter will find prices profitable this spring. The stock of cheese in Great Britain and Canada, is now almost double that of last year, and if many fodders are made it is bound to result in phenomenally low prices during the coming season.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
J. STANLEY COOK, Sec.

Quack nostrums.

One of the worst quack nostrums at present debauching and inebriating the American public, especially the feminine part of it, is Peruna. Many dainty and prim young ladies, who would feel insulted if asked to take a drink of whiskey, consume large amounts of that humbug catarrh nostrum, which has been found on analysis to contain over 25 percent of alcohol (by volume), thus gradually becoming slaves of the alcohol habit. When will the sale of those vile concoctions, that depend for continued popularity on their alcohol and morphine contents, be prohibited in this country? The time is nearer than my readers may believe. The manufacturers are powerful and have a tremendous pull and influence, but the intelligent conscience of this country is awakening and once fully awake, it will in characteristic American fashion, take the bull by the horns and make short work of the entire patent medicine swindle. One thing seems very near at hand—a law demanding the statement of the composition of the patent nostrums, especially when the latter contain poisonous ingredients. Let us keep at it, and our work will be crowned with success.—Critic and Guide.

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John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, announces that the work of inspecting cheese factories and the premises of patrons, which was begun in some sections as an experiment during the past year, will be immediately extended, and made, if possible, to cover the whole province. "The results have been most gratifying," he said. "The enlargement of the field will require more inspectors, but there will be ample return in the improved quality of the cheese and general higher average."

The point needs to be cleared up, and it is hoped that the action in Hamilton will settle it definitely, for if a man be not protected by insurance during the thirty days of grace, it will become his imperative duty to forget that any such margin is allowed him—except as a period during which without expense or medical examination he can revive a policy that has just lapsed. It is eminently undesirable that there should prevail a system of paying life insurance policies which, without the knowledge of the insured, causes their policies to lapse for one month in every twelve. The question seriously concerns nearly everybody.—Toronto Star.

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RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SUNK

Japanese Again Bombardeed Port Arthur.

PORTE ARTHUR BOMBARDED.

A despatch from the London Daily Telegraph from Yin-Kow, dated Feb. 29, says:—

"Fifteen Japanese warships furiously bombarded Port Arthur from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold, and Bayan, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retwian was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order."

With the exception of the Yin-Kow despatch to the Telegraph, which is not confirmed either officially or unofficially, there is no important news from the front. Obviously there is nothing improbable in the story of the re-bombardment of Port Arthur, which, if it is accurate, fulfills partially the apprehensions of another attack Monday, as already announced from Russian sources. There is no information of the landing of troops on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, which the predicted attack, it was assumed, would be intended to cover.

There has been no further fighting so far as is known following the little outpost affair at Ping-Yang, but there is a virtual consensus of opinion that the rival forces may clash in that neighborhood at any moment.

COMPLETELY BESIEGED.

The last passenger train has gone south on the Port Arthur division of the Manchuria Railway, says a despatch from Harbin to the Paris Matin. Henceforth passenger carriages will be attached to the military trains, and civilians going toward Port Arthur will travel on trains conveying troops.

The Matin adds that from the ambiguous tone of the cable message as to the arrival of trains at Port Arthur, it seems doubtful whether the port is not completely blockaded by the Japanese both by sea and land.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that another battle is expected at Port Arthur. It is believed that Admiral Stark will let the Japanese approach, adopting exclusively defensive tactics, so long as the enemy does not attempt to land troops.

JAPAN IN FULL CONTROL.

About 120,000 Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul up to the present, consisting of cavalry and infantry, but with no artillery. Altogether 80,000 men have passed through Seoul, and 40,000 through Gensan within a fortnight, northward bound via Ping-Yang. The harbor of Chemulpo and the approaches to the mouth of the Han River leading to Seoul are filled with submerged torpedoes, the army base being thereby protected from a sea attack. Japan fully controls Corea, and the Government is rendering assistance in the military operations. The Corean army barracks, and also the disused Imperial palace are used as quarters for Japanese troops.

TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London Express says that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur have created a condition approaching demoralization among the troops. There is little hope that the place will be able to make a long defence. Rations there are already exceedingly short, and it is expected that when the town is invested hunger will soon compel its capitulation. There are not many civilians left in the town, but there are enough to cause the authorities anxiety. Those who first lacked confidence in the town's ability to withstand the attacks of the Japanese fleet have gained assurance since the attempt to block the harbor was defeated.

SHOTS BETWEEN OUTPOSTS.

A London despatch says:—It is now accepted that the first shots of the land campaign were fired in Northern Corea, near the gates of Ping-Yang, Sunday morning. The Russians claim that the Japanese were defeated, and the Japanese say that the Russians retreated. It was a normal affair between outposts.

Japan has now a great force in Northern Corea. Eighty thousand men from Seoul and forty thousand men from Gensan are reported to have crossed north within a fortnight towards Ping-Yang.

The Russian military position is that infantry have occupied a portion of the Seoul-Pekin road between Liao-Yang, on the Manchurian Railway, and the Yalu River. The Russian front and flanks are strongly supported. The right flank is at Tatungku, near the Bay of Corea, and the left near Wiju. Russian cavalry have crossed the Yalu River between Antung and Yonampho. Cossack scouts have advanced along the caravan route in touch with Ping-Yang.

CHINESE MOVING.

An official despatch, dated Saturday, from Major-General Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, says:—"The night of Feb. 27 passed quietly at Port Arthur. Reports are coming in of movements of Chinese troops west of the Liao River, and according to rumors, about 10,000 Chinese troops, under General Ma, are on the road between Tungku and Chonan. The military guard on the Siumtun Railway has been reinforced, from 40 to 50 Chin-

ese soldiers having been placed at each place.

"Our mounted troops have entered Corea, and the attitude of the population is friendly towards us."

HORSES FOR JAPS.

A shipment of 600 horses was about to be loaded into a steamer at Liban, Russia, when it was stopped by the authorities. The horses are believed to have been bought by British agents for Japan.

RUSHING TROOPS FORWARD.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to Paris says that every day and night 5,000 men are traveling toward Port Arthur. The garrison at that point is said now to number 30,000.

According to the most recent intelligence received in military circles the Russian infantry are occupying the Seoul-Pekin road between Liao-Yang (midway between Mukden and New-Chwang) and the Yalu River.

Russian cavalry forces have crossed the Yalu in the neighborhood of Antung, and occupied the road toward Suchen. Russian detachments have reached a point thirty-five miles north of Ping-Yang. Cossack scouts have advanced along the caravan route to a point ten miles east of Ping-Yang.

FOR RED CROSS WORK.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg continue to print full accounts of the contributions to the Red Cross Society, which are pouring in from all parts of Russia. The Armenian churchers here want to bear the expense of twenty-five beds, and the Finnish Society of 100 beds, while the Poutiloff Works have offered to supply an entire hospital train.

Over 200,000 Oseines from the Caucasus have volunteered for service.

The painter Vereschagin is going to the front in a few days to make sketches.

COREANS TO FIGHT.

The Corean Government has decided to order the Corean troops to join the Japanese forces in the field. The port of Wiju was opened to foreign trade on Thursday night. The limitations to be placed on trade and other matters will be passed later. The action necessitates a harbor. Yonampho has been decided on.

TRANSPORTS ON THE MOVE.

The most important news from the seat of war, if it is reliable, is that a large fleet of transports is off Port Arthur preparing to disembark an army to besiege that place. Unofficial telegrams from St. Petersburg indicate that such a development is fully expected there.

Bennett Burleigh, a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, has gone from Japan to Shanghai, apparently to avoid the Japanese censorship. He cables thence that a large number of transports have returned to Nagasaki, where they are busily embarking more troops for the vicinity of Dainy. Over forty transports have sailed since Feb. 10.

A still larger embarkation is proceeding from Ujini, near Hi-oshima. The latter place, and not Kioto, will be the army and navy headquarters during the war. Over 36 big transports are now at Ujini, which is the principal station for the embarkation of troops, and an enormous mass of soldiers has been detrailed to the melting of the ice, and that the present operations will be confined to necessary preparations.

emphasizing. It would seem that the Japanese are thus venturing upon what appears to be an immensely difficult undertaking, that is to reach Kirin, which is an important town of Manchuria, some 150 miles north of the Korean frontier, by a long march through a formidable country and through mountains in weather and through inclemency. It is suggested that the apparent impossibility of such an enterprise led the Russians to leave the route unguarded. Whether a march to Kirin is contemplated or not the Japanese occupation of Possiet Bay, if true, furnishes them an admirable base for operating against Vladivostock, which is ninety miles distant.

FROM DEATH TO DEATH.

There are renewed reports of the sufferings of the troops from the cold in Siberia. It is asserted that numbers attempting to cross Lake Balkal on foot have been frozen to death, while others have had their extremities frozen.

RUSSIANS BURN VILLAGE.

A despatch to the London Standard, from Tien-Tsin, says that according to native reports the Russians took terrible vengeance on the villagers near the Sungari River after the attempt to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream. The troops burned a large village and massacred the inhabitants, including the women.

WHAT PEKIN HEARS.

Private advices from New-Chwang confirm the reports of the ill-treatment of Japanese refugees at the hands of the Russians while they were journeying through Manchuria, and declare, moreover, that some of the refugees were without doubt cruelly murdered.

KATSURA INTERVIEWED.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Standard cables an interview he had with Prime Minister Katsura who reiterated Japan's reluctance to appeal to arms. The Russian designs, however, left her no choice, and she is now resolved to strike hard and fast, if only the agony might be as brief as possible. The value of the British alliance, the Prime Minister added, was fully recognized. The knowledge that the Japanese had the sympathy of Great Britain and the moral support of the neutral powers would go far to sustain them in the struggle. They did not aim at obtaining fresh territory, but solely sought to remove a constant menace to freedom and tranquility of East Asia, and to secure a lasting peace. Japan was confident that she would achieve this.

TO OPERATE IN COREA.

According to information received by well-informed military men at St. Petersburg, the Russian army which is intended to operate in Corea will consist of an advance guard of two regiments of Siberian sharpshooters, a vanguard of 16 regiments of infantry, with 96 quick-firing guns, three batteries of mountain guns and a corresponding force of cavalry. The main body will consist of 40 regiments, including Cossack cavalry, with 300 guns. It is added, that no important military operations will be possible before the melting of the ice, and that the present operations will be confined to necessary preparations.

RUSSIA'S SACRED IMAGE.

The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg, and it will be taken later to the Far East with the army. This image is a representation of the Virgin appearing to Saint Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzke monastery. It is about one foot square, and is covered with precious stones. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which the image was present.

HARASSING RUSSIANS.

The Choo-choo correspondent of the London Daily Mail confirms the reports that the Chinese are harassing the Russians in South-west Manchuria. He says that 5,000 Russian troops moved from Mukden to Sini-Ming-Ting. Their methods on the march intensified the public hatred of them. Preparations are being made in the villages to cut off small bodies of Russians. There is plenty of ammunition and plenty of volunteers. Rich people are supplying the money necessary. Ten thousand men have already enrolled with the intention of carrying on a guerrilla warfare. It is clear that the Japanese expect much assistance from the natives.

LIMITING THE AREA.

The Pei-ling Politische correspondent, evidently inspired, says that the action of the powers concerning the neutralization of China initiated by the United States may now be considered in all respects completed. In consequence of this action, each power interested in the Far East will seek separate communications to the bellicose Governments in the sense of the United States suggestion, with the result that while an informal pact was made, yet a species of international agreement with morally binding force has come into existence.

MARCHING ON KIRIN.

There are two or three reports indicating that the Japanese are now turning their attention to Vladivostok. The New-Chwang correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that Mrs. W. G. Gilges, a military woman, has arrived at Chemulpo. The Japanese have fortified Ping-Yang and are throwing out scouting parties toward the Yalu River.

The Russians are keeping open the communications between Wiju and Anju. Beyond this they have not advanced southward. Russian spies are known to be in the vicinity of Ping-Yang. The inhabitants are in a panic.

Ping-Yang is about 125 miles north of Seoul, and somewhat less than fifty miles south of Anju, where Russian cavalry outposts were reported yesterday. The town is about 100 miles south of the Yalu.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The railway between Samara and Zlatevost, in European Russia, and the Siberian lines, with all the territory appropriated by the Government for the purpose of the railways, have been placed under martial law, in order to ensure the regular running of military trains. The full powers of a commander-in-chief are given to the commandants of the forces at Kazan, and in the Siberian military districts, in whose

charge these railways have been placed.

NORTH OF YALU RIVER.

Reliable reports from Northern China indicate that the Russians have not yet crossed the Yalu River. Their scouts have, it is rumored, penetrated into the country south of Wiju, but the main force still remains north of the river. The Japanese seem to be confident that the Russians are unable to assemble a sufficient force to attempt a movement into Corea. The Russians are variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

CAZAR'S LATEST SPEECH.

Public feeling at St. Petersburg has been aroused by the appointment of Gen. Krouptakin and Admiral Makarov to command in the Far East. The newspapers are publishing glowing eulogies of them, and they enjoy high esteem and full confidence in all quarters. Subscriptions in aid of the victims of the war increase daily, and come from all classes and races. The Russo-Japanese war has created a deep impression. The Novosibirsk declares that henceforth Russia can have full confidence in France.

The Czar, in thanking the St. Petersburg Zemstvo for a royal address presented to his Majesty at the Winter Palace on Wednesday, said:—"The expressions of patriotism from all parts of Russia greatly console me in this difficult time. Trusting in God's help, and convinced of the justice of our cause, I am persuaded that the army and fleet will do all that is becoming to the valiant arms of Russia to maintain the honor and glory of the empire."

BIG ROCHESTER FIRE.

Heart of the Business District Wiped Out.

A Rochester, N. Y., despatch says:

"The worst conflagration in the history of Rochester broke out a few minutes before 5 o'clock on Friday morning in the basement of the Rochester Dry Goods Company's store at 156-166 Main street east. The fire, according to the nightwatchman in the store, was discovered soon after it started, but it spread with such rapidity that by the time an alarm was turned in the entire front of the store was a mass of flames. The fire department responded promptly. Assistant Chief Jaynes realized at once the dangerous nature of the fire and turned in a general alarm. By this time the flames had spread to the building occupied by the dry goods firm of Head & Sherburn Company.

Within an hour after being discovered the fire had spread to the big granite building occupied by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, and by hundreds of business and professional men. Flames also spread to the buildings in the rear of the Granite building.

The loss is estimated at between four and five million dollars, most of which will fall on Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., the Rochester Dry Goods Co., and the Walkover Shoe Co. The loss to the business offices in the Granite building cannot be estimated at this writing. Almost the entire tenth floor of the Granite building was occupied by the Vacuum Oil Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company. The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency also had offices in this building.

BIG INCREASE IN NAVY.

A London despatch says:

"The British naval estimates for 1904-5 total \$134,447,500, a net increase of \$12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-4. More than half the increase in the estimates is due to the determination to pay the entire balance due on the recently purchased Chilean battleships, on April 1, and to provide them with ammunition for the next year. The remainder of the increase arises from expansion of the fleet, increase in pay of the personnel, and so on."

The estimates provide for a total of \$88,270,880 for new construction, of which \$3,210,415 will be devoted to the commencement of new ships.

The admiralty will devote \$9,050,000 to the purchase of armor.

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THE HAUNTED BUS

"Sorry," I said. "I made a mistake."

"That's all right!" he said. "We all make mistakes sometimes."

"He said it cheery-like, and turned to the man next him as he spoke; but he only grunted. He was dark, foreign-looking man, and I wondered where I'd seen him before.

II.

"Well, that being the second time I'd made the mistake, I began to have that feeling of uneasiness I mentioned just now. I was extra-careful in counting after that; but I had a sort of feeling that it would happen again. It did—just the same sort of way, and about the same time in the evening. When my mistake was pointed out to me this time I had a sort of shock. I rubbed my eyes, and I stared into the bus, and my eyes met another pair, that seemed to scowl at me. They belonged to a dark, foreign-looking man. And like a flash it came to me that he was always there when my mistakes happened. And I knew then, from the way my mind jumped back like lightning to that January 20th, that this was the murderer."

"What do you mean on January 20th?"

"Ah!" He nodded, and seemed to twitch all over. "Are you in a hurry to-night?" he added.

I was not in a hurry.

"If you'll wait for me when we get in, I'll explain," he said.

So it came to pass that we were soon seated at a small table in the Clare Arms saloon, and the conductor unburdened himself.

"Do you remember some years ago what they called the 'Great Omnibus Mystery'?"

I nodded. It was the only case on record of a murder in an omnibus.

"I'm the only man that knows the true history of that crime—and the secret, I was conductor of that bus."

He took a long pull at his cigar, and launched into his tale.

"It was January 20th, four years ago," he began. "I was on the last down bus that night. Just after we started a snowstorm came on. The horses could hardly get along, and the consequence was that as we turned out of Oxford Street into Granary Street we were absolutely empty. We'd gone up half-way up the street, when I heard quick footsteps in the snow behind me, and looking round, I saw a young woman come running up and jump on to the step. She stood there for a moment looking over her shoulder, and I noticed that she was very pale, and had a sort of frightened look on her face. She was breathing fast after her run, and her hat and shoulders were all white with snow."

"She sat down in the left-hand corner-seat by the door. Her hand trembled as she gave me a penny. I noticed her so particularly, she being the only fare. She was a nice-looking young woman, very dark, and I judged her to be a foreigner. She said 'Butcher Street' when she paid her fare, and went standing back along the dark street and the white road. Presently I went up on top to see that the tarpaulins were straight on the seats, and to have a word with old Bill, my driver. I stopped talking to him for some time. When I went down the stair again the young woman was leaning back in her corner with her eyes shut.

"'Butcher Street!' I says. But she didn't stir.

"I tapped her on the shoulder, and the bus gave a little lurch just then and she came off the seat to the floor like a bundle. There was a big red stain on her white blouse, and she was quite dead."

Evidently the horror of that awful moment was on him still. He shivered miserably.

There was an inquest, of course. She was identified as a young Frenchwoman working in a big dressmaker's in Deaf Street. But beyond the fact that she was called Marie Doo-pray, or some such name, and that she'd been in London a few weeks, no one knew much about her. The medical evidence showed she'd been stabbed to the heart.

"It wasn't an altogether pleasant business for me—that inquest. Anyway, they couldn't possibly suspect me of the murder, and, as the coroner said, I left the room without a shadow of a ghost of a suspicion. My theory is that the murderer came creeping up behind the bus, jumped on the step, and stabbed her, and was off again in half a second.

"They brought it in the usual thing—Wilful Murder against some Person unknown—and after a few days the whole affair was forgotten. It was just about three months after the murder that I began to be strangely uneasy, and I couldn't give any reason for it. And at last the truth dawned on me. The bus was haunted.

"I don't expect you to believe me. But I'd like you to hear the rest. It began one cold day in April, when two ladies hailed me in Pond Street. I glanced over my shoulder into the bus, with my hand on the bell, and called, 'Only room for one inside!' They shook their heads at that, and were turning away when a gent inside the bus said, 'Room for two, conductor.' I looked again, and sure enough there was another empty seat between the gent that had spoken and a dark, foreign-looking man. I was puzzled.

"A week or two later, on a warm, sunny evening, we were pretty full, it being about six o'clock. A young fellow with a pipe in his mouth hopped on to the step in Oxford Street. 'I think we're full on top,' I said, 'but I'll have a look.' I went up a few steps, glanced round, and down to him. 'Full outside!' I told him. 'I'm sure I saw one empty place,' he said. 'You'd better go and find it!' I said, a bit gruff. He passed me and climbed up. And he didn't come down again.

After a while I followed him, and sure enough he was sitting on the hindmost seat.

"'I told you so,' he said.

About the House

RECIPES OF THE TABLE.

Orange Cream Sponge Cake.—Mix by sifting three teaspooonsful of baking powder with one and a half cups of flour. In separate dish beat three eggs until light; add one and a half cups of white sugar, one half cup of water, and grated rind of half an orange. For the cream use half a pint of milk, one egg, one teaspooonful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of flour, and beat other ingredients together. Add to milk and boil till thick. Flavor with grated rind of remaining half of orange; spread over sponge.

Spanish Sandwiches.—Cut white bread in strips three and a half inches long and an inch wide. Butter slightly and spread with cottage cheese, mixed with a little cream. Pepper and salt.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream.—A refreshing dessert for a hot day is Bavarian cream with chocolate, and its manufacture is quite simple.

Boil together a pint of cream, or rich milk, and two tablespooonsful of sugar; when nearly cool, flavor with vanilla, and add the yolks of four eggs well beaten, and two sticks of chocolate which have been dissolved in a little hot water. When it has become quite cold stir in a pint of cream which has been whipped to a stiff froth. Put in a mould and set on the ice until wanted.

Perfectly delicious for afternoon tea, or for a "high tea," are grates aux pistaches, or pistache cales. Beat up five ounces each of butter and three sugar, six ounces of flour, and three eggs well beaten, adding the flour and eggs alternately. Bake this mixture in a shallow tin. When quite cold cut it into rounds with a large pastry cutter; cover these rounds with apricot or peach marmalade, and pile each above the other. Cover the last layer with a little of the marmalade and then sprinkle very thickly with blanched pistachio nuts. Fill the centre with whipped cream, strew it with nuts, and garnish the base with little pieces of the cream and nuts.

Tapioca Pudding.—Cover three tablespooonsful tapioca with water; let it stand over night; add one quart of milk, a small piece of butter, a little salt, and boil; beat the yolks of three eggs with a cup of sugar and boil the whole to a thick custard; flavor with vanilla. Take from the fire and cover with the whites of the eggs beaten with a little sugar. Cover the whole with a plate and the heat of the pudding may cook the tapioca.

Lemon Pudding.—One cup of rice after it is boiled; one pint of milk; half a cup of sugar; the yolks of three eggs, the grated rind of one lemon, a small piece of butter. Bake thirty minutes; stir while baking. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, half a cup of sugar and a tablespooonful of lemon juice. When pudding is done spread meringue over it and return to the oven to brown.

Suet Pudding.—One cup of molasses; one of sweet milk; one of suet chopped fine or a half cup of melted butter; one cup of raisins; half a cup of currants, two and a half cups of flour, half a tablespooonful of soda. Mix well and add salt and spice to taste. Steam two hours. Serve with a fluid sauce.

A Simple Dessert.—One of the best family desserts can be made of apples and stale bread. Peel ten good-sized apples, core and slice them, and stew them to a pulp with sugar thickly butter the sides and bottom of an oval earthen baking dish, and press all around them crumbs from the inside of a loaf of bread, having them nearly an inch thick; when the apple is done mix with a tablespooonful of butter and one egg beaten. Put the apple into the dish without disturbing the crumbs. Over the surface put an inch thick layer of crumbs dotted with a few bits of butter and bake the pudding until the crumbs at the sides are brown. Turn a platter just large enough to enclose the dish within its rim over the pudding dish, quickly turn both upside down so that the pudding will slip out on the platter, dust it with powdered sugar, and serve it.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Chloride of lime should be scattered at least once a week under sinks and in all those places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

When the rubber rollers of your wringer become sticky, as they very often do after wringing flannel, rub with kerosene and wipe dry and they will be nice and smooth.

Put 1 qt sauerkraut in a baking dish and cover the top with bacon sliced very thin. Bake about half an hour, or until it is well browned on the top and sides.

When cleaning a fowl, use a tea-spoon for my attendance. But I know what I think."

He leaned forward and spoke impressively.

"In my opinion, he was dead before he touched the ground. Fear was his complaint-blind, shrieking, paralysing fear!"

He stood up and buttoned his coat.

"Good-night, sir!" he said abruptly.

"Good-night, and thank you!" I returned.

"The doctor at the inquest said, 'Neck broken,'" he said shortly.

"And you?"

"I didn't say anything. I was home in bed. Bill, the driver, gave evidence of having seen the man stumble and fall over the rail, and said he thought he was drunk, and they decided to do without adjourn-

PURE GEMS OF GEOGRAPHY

WHICH ADORN ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Wonderful Facts About Canada Learned by British Schoolboys.

of which it clears the way through the snow. When the drifts are very great several engines may be employed to clear the track in a similar fashion. Two or more of them coupled together push themselves into the snow, another following behind to pull them back out of it when they stick fast. In the Rocky Mountains parts of the lines have to be covered by long sheets to protect them from avalanches of snow that come tumbling down from the heights. In summer the danger is fire. A train may push across a burning prairie, though the smoke be so thick that the passengers are almost stifled. But in a blazing forest there is the risk that a fallen trunk or branch may at any moment block the line and throw the train off the rails. Exciting stories are told of engine drivers having to put on all steam to race the flames. Another cause that seems small enough sometimes brings a train to a standstill. The rails become covered by such a multitude of worms or insects that the wheels get greasy with crushing them and will not turn.

It is only about thirty years back that the French-speaking halfbreeds of the Red River rebelled against our Government. This is the last time there has been any serious rebellion in Canada.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Mile Delia, the finest contralto in France, was discovered by Saint-Saens, and he looks upon the day when he heard the prima donna for the first time singing a musicality as she washed up her dishes at a village inn near Paris as the happiest one in his life.

The German Emperor possesses a castle which belonged to Frederick the Great, who always carried it on his many battlefields. Frederick died in his arm-chair, having refused to take his bed when dying and he died in his chair at the moment of his death.

Peto Guleff, one of the chief leaders of the Macedonian rebels, took an oath when he was a boy that if later life he would go to the mountains and devote himself to the liberation of Macedonia. Some of his schoolfellows took the same vow, and are now members of his band.

If the whole of Canada had a temperate climate without great extremes of heat and cold, it would ultimately become one of the most prosperous countries of the world.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge, which crosses the Niagara River, like a number of others in America, has two storeys, the lower track being for carriages and foot traffic and the upper for trains of the Great Western Canadian line.

The roar of Niagara Falls is said to have been heard in Toronto, over forty miles away.

A Canadian lady once said that the winters were "delightfully cold," though milk is delivered to customers in a solid state, though the thermometer sometimes registers 60 degrees of frost, and the ground is covered with four or five feet of snow. The rivers and the lakes are then held in bondage by the iron grip of the ice, and the vast territory of millions of square miles is one mass of dazzling white.

Although the inland lakes and rivers are unnavigable for six months in the year—although they are fields of ice from October to June—and although frost reigns supreme for five months out of every twelve, winter to the Canadian is a season of activity.

The Atlantic coast is the most useful at present, for several reasons. It has splendid railway communication inland by railways. It has one great drawback—most of it is frozen up in winter.

At Montreal the St. Lawrence is bridged by the Victoria tubular bridge 1 3/4 miles long.

Ottawa, although quite a small town, is a suitable place for the capital of the Dominion.

When in winter we have come round Newfoundland, sailing past the desolate Island of Anticosti into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we find the sea there, too, all turned to ice. Only half the year is the navigation open to let us finish our voyage by steaming up the St. Lawrence to Quebec and Montreal.

Winter over the most part of Canada is most severe. The coldest snap of frost we ever get is nothing to what they must put up with for months together. Their winter comes on early; ice and snow will sometimes begin in September. When once it sets in the people make up their minds to be snowed up till spring.

In the large towns people build great palaces of ice, lit up like a scene from fairland, and they hold torchlight festivals, where the guests skate about in gay fancy dresses, disguising themselves, we may guess, rather as far-clad Indians than in the light costume fit for warmer climates.

On the prairies such a thing has been known as haymakers freezing to death in their tents. Canada is a land of great lakes. The highest up of these is the largest in Lake Superior—the largest lake in the world. Farther east comes Lake Winnipeg and other smaller ones; then to the north of this another chain of Lakes, of which the Great Slave Lake is the largest.

The red Indians of Canada are now quite tame.

Many of the colonists married among the Indians, their children being the race of half-breeds so common over Canada.

The river at Montreal is crossed by a long railway bridge that counts as a wonder for length. But in the winter people have only to lay rails on the ice and be carried across to the opposite bank.

There are places where haymaking has all to be done at night, because men dare not face the flies in the hot days of summer.

In winter railway cars are warmed by great stoves.

In great railways go straight ahead in a line, and they are built on the same principle as our roads.

The engine is built with a curious funnel-like top at the bottom, to let out freely the smoke of wood, which is often burned instead of coal.

In winter the trains may be stopped by heavy storms, the snow sometimes drifting on the line two feet deep. Then the engine will have a machine, called a snow plough, in the front of it, by help

of which it clears the way through the snow. When the drifts are very great several engines may be employed to clear the track in a similar fashion. Two or more of them coupled together push themselves into the snow, another following behind to pull them back out of it when they stick fast.

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The small population of Canada and the attraction of high wages in the States have retarded manufacture.

The chief States at present are Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick.

Montreal is the most important river harbor, but is handicapped by the climate.

The fishing season lasts from June 1st to August 1st, and the shooting season from August 1st onward, until winter drives the huntsman from the woods.

Victoria bridge, over 3,000 yards long, and one of the finest bridges in the world, connects Montreal with the mainland to the south.

The sleigh is a kind of carriage, but instead of wheels at the sides it has long runners of steel.

Sleighs are drawn by horses, etc.

In some cases dogs are trained to draw sleighs just as the Eskimos.

The farmers' wives and daughters make an abundance of cheeses, which they sell at American and British markets.

As we get near Montreal we see two black lines stretching across the river, which turn out to be the two great railway bridges across the St. Lawrence.

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Although the inland lakes and rivers are unnavigable for six months in the year—although they are fields of ice from October to June—and although frost reigns supreme for five months out of every twelve, winter to the Canadian is a season of activity.

The Atlantic coast is the most useful at present, for several reasons.

It has splendid railway communication inland by railways. It has one great drawback—most of it is frozen up in winter.

At Montreal the St. Lawrence is bridged by the Victoria tubular bridge 1 3/4 miles long.

Ottawa, although quite a small town, is a suitable place for the capital of the Dominion.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

A History-Shaping War.

It is doubtful if the world has seen a more history-making conflict in many years than it is now witnessing in the Far East. The stake on the board is neither Korea nor Japanese expansion, nor even the possession of Manchuria, though all these minor issues will be incidentally settled; but is, in reality, the leadership of China. To paraphrase a Napoleonic saying, the question is, Will China be Muscovite or Mongolian?

For some time back Russia has been the great power in the eyes of Pekin. Her approach on the north, despite the futile efforts of Britain to stop her, effectively uprooted the British nation in its old position of the most formidable with which China was acquainted.

China, it must be remembered, judges European powers by what it sees of them. It began with the utmost contempt for them all. The British ships battered Chinese ports to pieces, and China came to respect the people who owned such formidable fleets. The story goes that when, during the days of British prestige, the Germans asked to be allowed to send an Ambassador to Pekin, the Chinese court declined until the British Ambassador assured it that the Germans were a civilized people, and that their King was a relative of the British monarch.

Then the Chinese court graciously decided to let the tribe friendly to the British have a representative at the great capital.

But lately China has become painfully aware of Russia, and has concluded from what it has seen, that it is stronger even than Britain. This made it only a matter of time until Russia should penetrate to mid-China and practically dominate the councils of that vast Empire. Japan it has always regarded as a subordinate nation. Now, however, if Japan shows its ability to drive back the Russian, China is apt to infer—not the superior strength of Japan alone—but the capability of the Mongol peoples to defend themselves against these wonder-workers from distant Europe. In other words, it will give China a better conceit of herself, and we are more likely to see an awakened and self-sufficient China than anything approaching a Japanese conquest of the Empire.

Thus the whole future of Eastern Asia is at stake. Nothing of so great importance has been seen since Waterloo at the very latest. When France and Britain were fighting for control of North America a somewhat similar issue was to be seen; though in that case the struggle was for an empty continent, which might be developed, by either race, while in China the victor will get a ready-made population, admirably adapted to man the most intricate industries and to fill the largest armies.

Nothing like as vast an effect could have been produced on history by any result of the Franco-Prussian war or of the slavery war in the United States. The interests at stake in Frederick the Great's dramatic campaigns were paltry when contrasted with these. The great glory of Marlborough was won on parish fields in comparison; and the Boer war was only a bit of police duty in the neighborhood of Cape Colony.

And Canada, as the next-door neighbor of Japan, has as much interest in the outcome as any country in the world. It is being settled now whether the trade doors on the coast of Asia shall be open or shut; whether our most powerful neighbors shall be Russians or a friendly alliance of Japs and Chinese; whether, in short, the tentacles of commerce which we will send out in the future will find support and growth or will be frozen off.—Toronto Star.

Lake Superior is reported to be frozen clear across.

Edith Garow, a young woman of seventeen, committed suicide at Havre by swallowing a dye.

Premier Roblin of Manitoba has been spending a few days at his former home in Prince Edward County.

The typhoid fever epidemic at Watertown, N.Y., shows no signs of abatement, the cases now numbering 500.

About ten inches of snow fell in Toronto Monday, the worst storm for years, almost completely paralyzing traffic.

At St. Felicien de Roberval, Quebec, Mrs. Gagon and eleven children were burned to death, their dwelling taking fire while they slept.

The C.P.R. purpose to use special coast trains to transport to the west the 8,000 immigrants who are due in Montreal in a few days.

The Department of Immigration has arranged for a number of personally-conducted parties from Liverpool to Winniford this spring.

The Ontario Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. will hold its annual meeting in Toronto on March 16th, 17th and 18th. About 500 delegates are expected to be in attendance.

A London letter-carrier has won \$10,400 in a lottery, but we hear nothing about the twenty thousand others who paid in a dollar each and got nothing back.

Mariners say that Lake Superior will not be open for navigation this year much before the middle of June. There is more ice on that lake than ever before known.

At Owen Sound a by-law to impose a license of \$250 for the sale of cigarettes was recently carried by a majority of 450. The above movement has practically abolished the sale of cigarettes in that town.

The Washington government has formally ratified the canal deal and the fifty million is now available to complete the purchase. Ten million goes to the infant republic and the balance to the French creditors of the ill-fated DeLesseps concern.

The Hardiness of Trees.

An expert nurseryman says the hardness or nonhardiness of trees depends largely upon where the seeds come from. Satisfactory results are seldom experienced by planting a seed obtained from the sunny south, say. By planting seeds generally farther north, however, trees may be at length hardened and acclimated until a seed from such a tree may be reasonably expected to thrive and mature its fruits.

Trees, like people, acquire their habits from the climate in which they live. The northern tree knows instinctively when the time has come to ripen its fruits. The southern tree follows the same instinct, being in no hurry, as there is little likelihood of real cold. With transplantings farther north its habit changes.

The great trouble with most people is that they want to jump a tree from south to north at one move. This same idea is evident in the attempt to bring various fruit trees from Russia to the northern United States.

Apples and plums from the land of the great white czar have taken kindly to the below zero conditions of the gentle Dakotas.

Queer Korean Ways.

The women of the community are volatile and vivacious and ever ready to slap a handful of stars into the eyes of a husband or into those of a timid and shrinking tourist should the occasion arise. The women of the upper class are rigorously excluded from masculine eyes, and a hearty vote of thanks is due the committee who fathered this unwritten law. The dainty little Japanese muses, teetering along in sandals or on wooden geta, is a genuine relief to the eye after a view of the comely Korean woman.

Until Korean boys are married and acquire the pseudo dignity of the top-knot their hair is worn girl fashion in twin plait down their backs. So much do they resemble girls that it is sometimes difficult to determine the sex, and one is oftentimes uncommonly surprised to observe what he is positive are two girls sprawling and viciously fighting in a Korean street.

A Wife's Stratagem.

A London journal tells an admirable story of beauties Kesa, who loved her husband, but who was herself sought by her wicked and powerful cousin, Molito. Knowing that Molito would take her husband's life unless circumvented by guile, she laid a terrible plot.

Summoning Molito, she told him that on a certain night her husband would be sleeping in a certain room and that she intended to unloosen his hair so that under no circumstances could he be mistaken for another man. On the night in question Molito entered the room, severed the sleeper's head with his sword and, holding it up to the moon by the hair—beheld the face of Kesa herself.

Customs of Collars' Wives.

The wives of north country colliers observe a very touching and pathetic custom when an accident occurs in the pit. Directly it is known to the wife of a collier that an accident has happened in the pit where her husband works and that his fate is uncertain she throws open the house door, and, however inclement the weather may be, she keeps the door open and a candle burning in the window, night and day, till the man is brought home, dead or alive. In some cases the door has remained open and the candle alight during several weeks.—London Chronicle.

Dogs as Collectors.

Dogs with collecting boxes attached to their collars are comparatively common in Europe. It may not, however, be generally known what large sums they earn for the charities they represent. It is stated in the *Animal World* that one which used to beg for a hospital in Ireland collected in five years nearly \$15,000. He had a special banking account, which was submitted periodically to a chartered accountant.

Philosophy.

If we would realize the fact that life is pain, not pleasure, our quarrel with it would be gone, and we would accept thankfully a little scrap of dripping on our daily bread, but we go on expecting happiness, stand, empty plate in hand, beggars to an invisible cook, and we grow old standing there, but we won't budge.—Helen Mather.

Macbeth as a Comedian. She—I suppose you attended the amateur theatricals last night? He—Yes, and there wasn't a dry eye in the house. She—The ideal I never heard of "Macbeth" affecting an audience that way before. He—No. You see, we simply laughed till we cried.

A Reminder.

Singleton—I say, old chap, what have you that string around your finger for? Wedderly—To remind me of something I am to get for my wife. Singleton—What are you to get? Wedderly—Why—e—e—I've forgotten what it was.

They Were Not There.

"Are these men the future husbands of our daughters?" said a matron at the afternoon swell wedding reception. "No," said a knowing mother. "They are downtown, making a living."

Too Much Chewing.

Gasaway—My razor is pretty poor condition. I believe it's tired. You know, they say razors get that way. Sharply (wearily)—Ah, yes; tired of your chin.

Lots of men.

"Lots of men," said Uncle Eben, "kin look wise an' lots kin talk wise, but de men dat kin act wise is mighty scarce."—Washington Star.

Finding by Intuition.

A man asked the clerk of a big hotel Fifth avenue if a person whom he named was staying in the house. The clerk said he was, but he was not in at that moment. "I had never seen the person for whom I had inquired," said the man who tells this story. "I had never had a description of him. I had formed no idea as to what manner of man he is, as we often do in such cases. I took a seat in the corridor, intending to ask the clerk again later on. I read a newspaper for a half hour and started to the clerk's desk to repeat my inquiry when I bumped into an individual by accident. We both apologized. In a second I said to him, 'Are you not Mr. —?' I don't know what impelled me to make the inquiry, but as quickly as I had asked him as quickly did he reply that he was Mr. —, the very person whom I wished to see. I suppose Conan Doyle might explain it, but I hunged if I can."

Tobacco Smoke and the Blood.

Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink color characteristic of blood containing monoxide gas, and, after observations with the spectroscope confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking, for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled, an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxide is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance.—London Lancet.

Christmas Tree Legend.

There is a legend in Germany that when Eve plucked the fatal apple immediately the leaves of the tree shriveled into needle points and its bright green turned dark. It changed its nature and became the evergreen, in all seasons preaching the story of man's fall. Only on Christmas does it bloom brightly with lights and become beautiful with love gifts—the curse is turned into a blessing at the coming of the Christ Child, and we have our Christmass tree.

Growth in the Clouds.

So far as is known, the highest elevation at which flowers are found growing is 17,000 feet above sea level. The lonely little plant which has the distinction of being the loftiest grower in the world is found on the upper slopes of the Himalayan mountains, near the line of perpetual snow. The season during which vegetation may appear above the surface in this region is less than four months in length.

Testing Swords.

Any picturequesque and effective test is applied to all the swords made for the English army before they are allowed to go into commission. A powerful man takes each in turn, swings it above his head and strikes it with all his might upon a huge round stone. If the sword shows any sign of weakness it is at once discarded.

Sarcasm.

They had been discussing the baby's ears, eyes and nose.

"And I think it's got its father's hair," said the joyful young mother.

"Oh, is that who's got it? I noticed it was missing." And as the tall girl with the suave manner said this the mother looked dubiously at her Judge.

In His Interest.

Jack—You know when Mabel rejected me last week I told you my troubles, and you promised to help me. Well, she accepted me last night. Am I to thank you for interceding for me? Cousin Belle—Not exactly, dear boy. I was simply intimated to Mabel that I was after you myself.

Barred.

"There's one thing the women can't get into!" said the anti-woman suffragist.

"What's that?" cried a chorus of feminine voices.

"The secret service!"

His Chance.

"That boy never will be worth anything."

"I wouldn't be so sure of that. He may marry well."

We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

you how it quietes the tickling

throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds.

—KATE F. PETERSON, Petaluma, Cal.

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J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Hard Coughs

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

Tailor-Made Costumes.

To the woman who is looking for the new, the beautiful and the up-to-date, we offer, this season, exceptional opportunities for gratifying her desires, easily and economically.

Easily, because the immense variety shown in stylish costumes enables us to suit every taste.

Economically, because of our unexcelled buying opportunities and our spot-cash system of paying for goods—which makes lower prices possible for our customers.

Our Spring stock of Ladies' Tailored Suits is now complete and awaits your inspection.

Here is a part description of a few of our newest:

Suit of Black Broadcloth—7 gore skirt—stitched seams and habit back—silk lined jacket—rolling revers—band, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy mohair braid—Louis XV. 24.00

Suit of fancy stripe Canvas Weave—7 gore flare skirt with habit back—jacket with Louis XV. 17.75

Suit of smooth finish Black Broadcloth—7 gore skirt—silk bound straps and buttons—jacket silk lined—blouse front—Louis XV. 19.75

Suit of fancy Navy or Black Serge—7 gore skirt with straps of cloth and silk and inverted box plait at back—jacket with Louis XV. 23.50

Suit of light grey Fancy Tweed—7 gore flare skirt with habit back and lapped seams—silk lined jacket in short 2 length, cut away at lower front corners—pocket laces—double-breasted—round gun-metal buttons. 25.00

Suit of Black Etamine—9 gore skirt, pointed straps of silk and cloth—silk lined jacket, coatee collar, strapped in belo effect with cloth and narrow silk bands—Louis XV. 20.00

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Indispensable in Winter.

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GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

A few doses, at the first sign of a cold, will allay all throat irritation—take away hoarseness—check the inflammation—

strengthen the lungs—ward off the cough.

All the healing, soothing, curative properties of Canadian Spruce Gum—combined with aromatics. Pleasant to take. 25 cts. bottle.

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This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilised world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures any tendency toward Pneumonia. Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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I. O. O. F.

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TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, for ten months.

The Royal Engine, Vitalia, Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

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The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

Wore Plasters on His Back
for Eight Years.

To the O. R. Medicine Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years.

Yours truly,

H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N.B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause
of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assisting nature to restore the organs. Send for the orange-tinted bottle. O. R. KIDNEY CURE makes Men, Men and Women strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c, from all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

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in the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents per line; over three lines, 50 cents per line. Minimum insertion larger than the ordinary type, 50c per line.

To Transient Advertisers—Use one line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trainstation at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex., 8:37 a.m. Accom., 10:35 a.m.
Accom., 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex., 9:49 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Belleville Ontario reports three cases of smallpox at Ganitton.

Another thunderstorm last night, and heavy rain this morning now threaten floods.

Mr. Jas. F. Cooney has purchased the farm known as "The Willows" from Mr. Will. R. Warren.

Many people think it good to give up something during Lent; but they should not give up shovelling snow.

The storm of Monday night completely blocked the railways, and there was no mail since Monday until this morning.

In the Surrogate Court probate of the will of the late F. B. Parker has been granted to Emily Parker. Estate \$9,865. J. E. Halliwell, solicitor.

The Box Social which was to have been held at Harold on Monday evening last has been postponed until Tuesday evening next, the 8th of March.

The High Court of Justice is now in session at Belleville, Chief Justice Falconbridge presiding. There are no criminal cases, but a number of civil ones.

Sunday, the 6th of March, has been appointed "Bible Sunday" in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"Bible Sunday," the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the B. and F. Bible Society, will be observed in St. John's Church, on Sunday next, March 6th, at 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday evening last was the time for the regular monthly meeting of the school board, but no meeting was held. The Secretary informs us that probably a meeting will be held next week.

The delivery of Massay-Harris implements, which was postponed from Feb. 16th to March 1st, has been again postponed, as the roads were so blocked it was impossible for teams to get in.

It appears that the case against the parties charged with violating the local option law of Rawdon township was adjourned until Tuesday next, March 8th, when a technical point in the law will be argued at Belleville before Mr. Flint.

Sabbath, March 6th, being "Bible Sunday," throughout the British Empire, the subject of the morning's discourse in St. Andrew's Church, Stirling, will be "The Work of the Bible Society." As requested by the Stirling branch of the W.C.T.U., the Rev. Mr. Burns will take up the question of Intemperance, in the evening.

Mr. T. H. McKee got in a car load of 30 tons of coal last week, which was quickly disposed of, as many who use coal for fuel were about out. Wood has not been brought in freely on account of the bad roads, farmers also stating that the snow is too deep in the woods. It has been selling at from \$5 to \$6 per cord; and we were told the other day that \$7 was asked for a cord of green wood.

There has been a great variety of weather during the past week. Saturday was very fine, but early Sunday morning this part of Ontario was visited by a heavy thunderstorm, the rain continuing till nearly noon. Monday afternoon a severe snowstorm set in, and about midnight another thunderstorm visited this section, but was of short duration. The weather has been mild since, and it is now hoped that the severe winter weather is past. Every one in this locality of course knows all these facts, but we wish to put it on record here for future reference.

Death of a Former Resident.

Many of our readers will remember Mr. Sutherland, who was Principal of the public school in this village some twenty years ago. A Detroit paper of a recent date contained a notice of his death, and the following clipping is reference to it has been handed to us for publication:

Dr. Egbert Sutherland, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died Monday of consumption, developed from an illness contracted during the campaign.

Before the outbreak of the war, Dr. Sutherland had been a practising physician in Bay City for 15 years. He enlisted with the 83rd Michigan in June, 1898, and went to Cuba as a private, fighting bravely, and being for a long time the only medical man in the trenches. He gave his attention to the wounded, and so won the admiration of his superiors that, though only a private, medicines were placed at his disposal. Dr. Sutherland braved every danger to save his comrades from death.

Dr. Sutherland was 50 years of age. He is survived by a widow.

Wm. Johnston of Belleville, is among the delegates who are going to the world's Sunday school convention to be held in Jerusalem on April 15th to 29th.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

Pure Gall!

The following note was received by us yesterday:

Stirling, March 1st, 1904.

Mr. James Currie,
Stirling.

DEAR SIR—

I wish to notify you that I want that statement in your last week's paper corrected concerning the resolution passed in the Council Monday night; it is incorrect, or proceedings will be taken against you, so govern yourself accordingly.

Moreover you had no authority to publish Tuesday night's proceedings the way you did, as you did not get the minutes from the Clerk.

Yours truly,

W.M. ENGLISH.

As an exhibition of pure gall we have never seen anything equal to the above. The report of Council proceedings as given last week is strictly correct in every particular. We would like to be informed when Mr. English was appointed press censor, that nothing must be published without his authority and who appointed him? This is not Russia. We are still under the British flag.

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A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER X.

There are times when it is impossible for Intelligence Officers to maintain their hereditary, and always carefully preserved, attitude of indifference towards events and happenings. "Intelligence" is thrust upon them, and unless they possess a meek skin like a turnip's it pricks its way through. Major Don Pedro Santiago di Borja y Montalvo, descendant of the noble house that gave to the Church of Rome its most infamous Pope, a tyrant and like-time-ridden Italy its most flagrant Caesar, to a gasping world its most beautiful and devilish Laocoon—was General Stampa's chief Intelligence Officer, and he was worthy of his class.

But when Don Pedro awoke from dreams of singed-out and oceangoing liqueur to find Palm City more than half deserted, and the flag of Hispaniola limp under threat of immediate furling, even he was moved to do something: facts make accidents of the most drowsy. It was all a confounded nuisance since it meant the postponement of that picnic with Senorita Lola Montijo, second queen of Palm City demi-mondaines. In her villa at Isleta the high-priestess of that doubtful hierarchy was consoling the General in his martyrdom of sequestration from Senora Stampa and her cherubs in the Sier as.

A pigeon takes but ten minutes to wing from Palm City to Isleta: as the tartanero zig-zags by the road, two hours a man is not considered exorbitant. Yet, although di Borja started at eleven, and the tartanero rivalled the saints for miracles, it was a quarter past one when Stampa was roused from his pre-siesta coffee and cigarillo to hear the news. He laughed at di Borja's panic, and offered him sweet champagne; yet, by-and-by, by some process of mental endosmosis, the notion that Hispaniola was in danger soaked into his brain. The slumbering tiger awoke, contemptuous and cruel.

"Sword and fire!" he snarled. "fire and sword! Aruba knows me; Palmetto shall. A week of my system, and they shall have as much freedom as they like—freedom to die, freedom to be buried, freedom to kill me if they are able. As for that English jackanapes, he shall hang higher than Hanan—hang in his English tourist clothes! Feptima querida, you shall see how your gentle generalissimo deals with those he does not like! Sword and fire, fire and sword!" I am hungry for work. I have been idle too long. I rush to the fray. Di Borja!"

"I await your orders, General." "Get back to Palm City at once. Have the troops under arms within the hour, prepared to march to the hills. Fifty rounds of ammunition per man will be sufficient—forty-nine of the fifty will be useless—but let fifty be taken. They will be useful for the prisoners. I can trust you to see to this?"

"Absolutely."

"I shall come in myself to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" Di Borja could not suppress the ejaculation.

"I said 'to-morrow,'" snapped Stampa, "and I meant to-morrow. Have you any objection to the word 'to'?"

"No, no, General; no 'to' with much emphasis."

"Then do not echo me as if you were a parrot. I come myself to-morrow when all is ready. Now—I take my sister. Adios!"

"Adios!"

The hour of revolt was well chosen. Hispaniola was grappling with the Free States of South America, and the combat promised to be mortal. Her credit was depreciated, her treasury was bare; while the Free States rejoicing in plentious exchequers, bought battleships and cruisers, torpedo-destroyers and quick-firing guns, by the million pounds a day. For them Armstrong's and Cannons' hammered and changed the round of the clock; ar; the pacific British standard-bearer, foreseeing swelled dividends, dropped a sixpenny instead of a threepenny piece in the offertory of Sundays.

Hispaniola tried to raise money, and was refused on every basis in Europe; she pleaded, she grovelled—she was spurned. At the moment when her ships should have been describing search-circles in the Atlantic, her dock-yard, coal-yard and arsenal laborers were amusing themselves on strike pay: tinkering of leaky boilers, bunkering of rubber tanks, the loading of non-explosive shells, consign. The sole sign of activity in Hispaniola was on the part of the wimping Minis, who winged bands, shrugged shoulders and called their great god Manana. But at last, by pledging Import Duties for ten years, money was raised, and the Hispaniola equivalent of work was resolute. The fleet cleared to sea, touched at Palmetto on its westward course, and was gone to its fate four days before Madalena came home.

The turmoil of unrest that troubled Minis at Madura had spread to Hispaniola's representatives abroad. The envoy to the Court of St. James's had his hands full: the ever man lacked leisure, even for theatre-going—he was a patron of the lighter drama—and he almost forgot that he rented a box at the Alumba. Each day there were hundreds of calls at the Embassy, but the First Secretary exercised a manly discrimination: the ambassador could see no one—afar as of moment engaged him. He was learning the intricacies of bridge.

When news trickled through that the Hispaniolans fleet had forsaken touch with civilization—had, indeed, signalled brave boasts from the horizon to Palm City—the ambassador brought him (secretly as he had bridge-building experience) that a little relaxation might not be amiss.

In one day he saw three visitors. The last of them stayed for an hour and a half.

When she departed she was the richer by a piece of blue paper, bearing a "promise to pay" two hundred and fifty pounds on certain conditions, and the Marquis di Guadama set the wires to Madura thrilling with disquieting news. Madura laughed; it had heard talk of revolutions in Palmetto before, and besides, was not Stampa there? The Chancellor sent di Guadama a single word, which may not be set down here, and Judith Frere's bit of blue paper looked vainglorious.

In imagination Judith Frere spent her prospective fortune three times over. Her little room in a Sloane Street bivouac of women-workers—the Home for Irreconcilables, a wag called it—saw her build afresh youthful dreams of comfort, small luxuries, pretty frocks, decent food and drink, dreams that stern reality had transfigured into the grim facts of sordid existence. Her hungry heart was empty of warm blood, the cheerful glow of youth was smudged over with chill grey.

Years of struggle and rough elation had brought Judith Frere to the desperate pass where choice has to be made between right with poverty and wrong with comparative comfort. The moral support of a shapeless tailor-made, heelless shoes and close-cropped hair is not always reliable—as Judith found.

The temptation came subtly. Out of the goodness of her heart—when the great events were accomplished Judith would have columns of valuable copy—Hector took her to the house in Bloomsbury: Madalena, all trust and tenderness, received her graciously, and after Hector had departed, continued to receive her and speak freely before her of this and that. The tempter used the pinch of poverty unmercifully. "You know so much," said he, "that Hispaniola will pay. Why don't you sell it? It won't matter to Madalena: it means a great deal to you. She is young and rich: you are growing old and you have been poor all these years. Why should the young have all the good things? This is so easy, and who would know?"

She met the tempter with hollow scruples. It would be so despicable; it would be so mean; honor, she liked to think, was more than a mere

name to her. But all the barriers she threw up were swept away before the remorseless, unnameable of circumstances. She sought the Hispaniolan Embassy. Di Guadama was affable and credulous, and Judith was breathless to handle gold. All that she knew was told—nothing was hidden. Fortunately for Palmetto, Ministers at Madura were more than ordinarily crass. "Stampa," said they, "is at Palm City: his frown will terrify them." But they had forgotten what a power can be a people roused by years of the goad, and stimulated by the truest goddess of revolution, a beautiful and forlorn young woman. What of Joan of Arc? what of Mary Queen of Scots? Could they have seen the thousands that filled the cup of the hills, ready to be poured out in a bitter draught of death for Hispaniola. Ministers might not have known of Stampa on Stampa.

Yes, Caldera was alive with men. Madalena had been seen of every man, and not a heart but had gone out to her. Hector and Don Augustin were ever with her, one on the other, one on the other. The older man, with rare self-sacrifice, gave way to the younger, and not only gave way, but insisted on thrusting him forward on every needful occasion. Now that the hour of fighting came, Hector was the man of action: dreaming was a thing of the night, the day was come: his soul had long craved. There was no man in Madalena's army whose heart roared louder than did Hector's when the drums sounded at the dawn: at the sombre summons reverberating from side to side of the cauldron of Caldera, his fingers itching for steel, a warmingle ran through his veins, a certain savage coldness (not the chill of fear) housed in his heart, his eye glowed with expectancy, and to his step came the spring of eighteen. He was a goodly sight to see as he lifted his plumes to call for a last shout of devotion to Madalena, as the regiments should file through the gorges to achieve victory or meet death.

Madalena's own heart, as she looked upon him and her brave thousands, and as she heard that fierce cry of dedication over the roll of the drums, stood still in exaltation of pride: tears filled her eyes. But she was a queen, and the daughter of kings: and her lip was firm when to the regimental commanders she gave her last word: "God bless you all, my brothers, and God send you victory!"

The Hispaniolans had crept to within a couple of miles of Caldera during the night. Scouts had brought in such alarming intelligence that di Borja was driven to stir Stampa again. His excellency refused to forsake the table, but he so far relaxed as to issue orders for a midnight march.

"Bring your prisoners to the Governor's Palace at ten to-morrow-morning. I shall shoot them on the Mole—it will save us digging graves. Now go; and don't worry me again to-night. And remember, your own life or that Englishman's. I'll must have. Don't let me see you unless you catch him."

Di Borja knew his master well, and he understood that unless he could lay hands on or remove Hector Grant, his military career was at an end, for Stampa was a power at Madura, and from Madura came all ferment. As a matter of fact, Stampa did not see di Borja again for several weeks, but that was because the Intelligence Officer was a prisoner: and when Stampa did see him—slas! and alas!

The first encounter was but a mere skirmish, in which matters were fairly evenly balanced: indeed, it was more of a reconnaissance in force than anything else. But the Palmettos took some seventy prisoners, among whom was di Borja, and the Hispaniolans made captive fifteen wounded Palmettos, who were carried before Stampa with every circumstance of triumph.

The court-martial at which they were tried for their lives was a wild mockery of military justice, and the president, our gentle generalissimo, cut-Jeffreys Jeffreys for truculence. His passing of the sentence of death was unique.

"The Blessed Virgin," it is said, "had again honored the arms of Hispaniola. The cause of right and justice has won, and you, dogs of rebels, who dared to set your eyes upon the majesty of Hispaniola, have been delivered alive into our hands."

The courtesy of civilized warfare would be lost upon such swine as you, rebels and traitors.

Second, one o'clock to-day you will be shot. It will be a brief ceremony. Take them away."

At one o'clock the unfortunate were ranged on the Mole, the more grievously wounded leaning for support on their able brethren, their backs to the sea, their unbandaged eyes looking down the black barrels of Hispaniolan Mausers, fearless and unconquered. A hoarse order, a crashing crackle, and the wall of wounded broke, toppled and fell into the blue waters.

(To be Continued.)

THE CZAR'S RING.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious, and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true Cross. It was originally owned by the emperors of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the Czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which its owner sets upon the ring with its embedded relic is shown by the following:—Some years ago he was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, when he suddenly discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately, and a special messenger sent back in an express for it; nor would the Czar allow the train to move until, eight hours afterwards, the messenger returned with the ring.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Buxom Widow—Do you understand the language of flowers, Dr. Crusty? Dr. Crusty (an old bachelor)—"No, am I. Widow—You don't know if yellow means jealousy?" Dr. Crusty—"No, ma'am; yellow means biliousness."

ON THE FARM.

SUPPLYING PLANT FOOD.

The use of chemical manures on an extended scale is entirely a feature of modern agriculture. Until about 1840 the humus of the soil was generally regarded as the source of substantially all the nourishment of the plant, including the carbon, which constitutes so large a part of all vegetable substances. Liebig convinced the world that the organic matter of the soil is of relatively little importance as a plant food; that plants derive their carbon from the atmosphere, and that the amount of the growth of plants on a given soil is determined by the abundance of certain inorganic substances in it, written Dr. E. E. Ewell.

Useful as the humus is to give to many soils desirable physical properties we know that even its nitrogen is locked beyond the reach of the higher plants until it is unlocked by bacteria, with which the soil teems, and is changed first to ammonia and then to nitric or nitrates. The greatest misfortune is, in my opinion, to be found in the fact that most of the tillers of the soil in this country, excluding, of course, the fruit and truck growers, are ten to 50 years behind the scientific investigators and teachers. This condition, however, is rapidly changing since the establishment of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Our present knowledge of plant nutrition will doubtless be greatly extended in the future.

Practice, however, has shown that we have established the great fundamental principles, and that our theories are good working hypotheses. The greater part of plant structures is made up of carbon and the constituent elements of water. When the farmer sells these, he sells things made from materials which cost him nothing. But the little workshops

WITHIN THE PLANT. he little microscope cells, the real units in the plant and animal world, need certain tools with which to do their work. These tools are are found in the soil in which the plant grows. When we apply mineral plant food, we are merely providing the little cells with an abundance of the necessary tools for the construction of the oil and fibre of the cotton seed, the oil and protein of the nuts, the sugar and ethers of the peach, and in fact all the countless substances that are found in plants. I have likened the plant cell to a workshop. Let me emphasize one important difference. In the workshop of man one tool or one material can sometimes be substituted for another. In the workshops of nature, located in the cells of plants, this is never true. It is often asked which is the most important plant food. The true answer is, none of them. They are all equally important. The relative amounts of them differ in different plants and the relative supplies of them in different soils, but every plant must have enough of every one of them, as a deficiency of any one of them will limit the size and quality of the crop. Water is the food needed in greatest abundance by all plants. You may pile on other foods by the ton, but in a drouth your crop will be limited by the water supply.

Horticulturists have the advantage over the general farmer in that they can afford to use an excess of fertilizers, with the possible exception of nitrogen. I am convinced, however, that on the lighter, sandy soils, even nitrogen is sometimes used with too sparing a hand. Fertilizers must not be regarded to any great extent as a substitute for good culture, good pruning and good general husbandry. If you want to have abundant crops which come with thrifty and well-fed plants, be to some extent book farmers and to some extent experimenters. Fertilize the larger part of your lands according to the best known practice, after studying how it should be modified, if necessary, to suit your condition. Devote a little time to systematic experimenting with fertilizers and you will find the time and money so expended a source of profit.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

The good farmer, be he a large or small one, always has a good plow, and starts all his crops by plowing his land well. We believe that short crops, to a very large extent, are due to neglect in this first preparation of the soil. In plowing for wheat, for several years past, we have used three-horse riding plows of the frame-hitch pattern, and have been highly pleased with their work, writes W. W. Stevens.

Unless land is very rough, the sulky plow will do much better work than can possibly be done with the walking plow, and the work isn't so hard on either man or beast. If the land too rough to use the riding plow, I shouldn't cultivate it to any great extent. It won't pay, that is, for grain crops.

Last season made a change of plows. I had a good deal of clover sod and stubble land to turn for wheat. I concluded to try the disk plow. Four different makes of plows were tested, and one was found to be about all that was claimed for it. I concluded that I couldn't get along well without it. I found that with the double disk plow and four horses in a day as two men and six horses could with the steel riding plow. Also that it did not pull the four horses any harder to turn 28 or 24 inches of furrow with the disk than it did three horses turning 12 or 13 inches, hitched to the common turning plow.

After using the disk plow in preparing nearly 200 acres of wheat land, I am ready to pronounce it an indispensable implement in my farming.

With the disk plow the work has gone right along, no stops or hindrances from dry weather or hard ground. It also pulverizes the soil much more thoroughly than do other plows, leaving it in a far better condition for working down and making it ready for seeding.

The disk is not as good a general purpose plow as moldboard plows, for they will not do in sod or land that is inclined to be wet and sticky. They are not satisfactory for early spring plowing. But for summer or fall, on all kinds of stubble lands or clover sod, they are just the thing to use.

When but one team is kept on the farm a single disk should be bought. As yet they cost more than moldboard plows, but one will last a lifetime by renewing the disks when they wear out, which will not cast more than a steel share for turning plow. To those who have plows to buy in the near future, we would say try a disk plow. You can get them on trial; in fact, it's the only way a farmer should buy any sort of new tool or implement. Manufacturers who have faith in the efficiency of putting them out to be paid for on approval.

ORCHARD GRASS.

The farmer who has never grown orchard grass should decide to sow a piece this spring and see how valuable a crop it is. Of course it will cost more than the seed usually sown; but never mind that, go ahead and put in a liberal amount of seed. Use a well prepared seed bed and the result we think, will be very gratifying. It is a grass that starts early: can be cut twice in the season and makes a palatable and nutritious hay.

HENS AND THEIR EGGS.

A Dealer Tells of Their Freaks and Idiosyncrasies.

"There is a lot about hens and their eggs that people don't suspect," says a dealer in eggs and poultry. "For instance, here is an egg that would be a rooster if it were hatched. And here is one that would develop a hen."

"How do I know? I learned it by long experience with eggs and their habits. The small end of a hen's egg will be either smooth as marble or wrinkled like a nutmeg. Some people won't buy eggs that are wrinkled, because wrinkles, they say, are a sure sign of age. That is true, but not when applied to eggs.

"A hen's egg with a wrinkled small end simply indicates that it holds a rooster. A hen is always enclosed within the egg with a smooth end. But both eggs taste alike. Each has its proper share of phosphorus, olein, albumen, sulphur, casein and margarine.

"There is water, too, plenty in a fresh hen egg, but no more than there is in a hammer. As long as you can keep air out of your egg it will remain sweet and fresh; but nobody has succeeded in keeping it out more than six days without subjecting it to artificial treatment. Otherwise oxygen is bound to find its way through the egg shell's pores, and the only way to save that egg then is to eat it.

"It sounds funny, but the instant you give your egg fresh air you ruin its health.

"As to hens themselves, there is no accounting for the freaks they often show themselves capable of in laying and hatching their eggs. Now, what sort of consistency is there in a hen almost big enough to eat her corn off the top of a barrel laying an egg no bigger than a sugar plum? And why should a hen you can almost cover with a quart bowl get it into her head that unless she lays an egg that will weigh a quarter of a pound or so, she is not doing her duty to herself or family?

"And who may account for the purpose that seems to actuate hens now and then laying three or four eggs at one time, one inside of the other, like a nest of Japanese jars?"

"Yet such freaks are only a few that are common in the poultry yard. Out of a setting of eggs one of my hens hatched once, one egg produced a live chick with four fully developed legs and four eyes, while in another egg from which no chick pecked its way I found a dead one with neither legs nor eyes. That extra pair of legs and eyes the live chick came out with, plainly enough belonged to the dead one."

"Now, by what sight-of-hatch did the hen sit upon the one with the allowance of legs and eyes at the expense of the other one's physical make-up and its life? But I suppose she knew what she was doing. She laid the eggs as well as hatched them.

"Yes, indeed. There are few things in nature I want to tell you, as queer as hens eggs and their possibilities and the idiosyncrasies of things that come out of them."

SPANISH SHEEP-RAISING.

There are said to be about ten million migratory sheep in Spain, which travel in flocks as much as 200 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as truchamantes, and their resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same route as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way.

Occasionally a man manages to beat a woman in an argument by keeping his mouth shut.

WHAT GOLD-BEATERS DO.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, reduce gold leaves so thin that 232,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper, and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked library of 1,500 volumes with 200 pages in each.

THE PALACE AT LOUVRE

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE.

Masonry That Has Been Hidden Two Hundred Years Disclosed.

The New York Tribune's Paris correspondent writes as follows regarding the discovery of a new basement in the palace of the Louvre:

"M. Gaston Rodon, the architect in charge of the Palace of the Louvre, has made an interesting discovery. It occurred to him that there was something anomalous in the portion of the building constructed during the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. The fine broad windows and arches that impress the sightseers looking at the Palace through the railings of the Louvre do not belong to the ground floor. That is to say, the basis of the Louvre was wanting."

M. Rodon wisely kept his ideas to himself, fearing that his efforts to discover a new Louvre would, in the event of failure, make him ridiculous. Nevertheless, excavations were begun along the front of the palace occupied by the Minister of Finance, in the Tuilleries gardens. M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, one morning caught sight of M. Rodon's workmen digging away merrily with pick and spade. 'What is the world are those men digging for?' he asked. 'Oh! we are merely making a new subway for telephone wires and water pipes,' was the evasive reply of Mr. Rodon.

HIDDEN FOR CENTURIES.

In a few days splendid masonry that for nearly two hundred years had been covered beneath the soil to a depth of twenty-three feet was discovered. The Society of 'Old Paris,' and notably M. Victorin Sardon, one of its most energetic members, became keenly interested in the excavations. The Society of the Monuments of France also took the matter up as a national importance. Preliminary funds were voted. M. Rodon's discovery now excites widespread interest and the venerable old palace has quite a surprise in store for them.

M. Rodon, when questioned on the subject, said that the newly discovered basement occupied three sides of the large, square courtyard. The masonry is perfect, and the blocks of stone, cut with sharp angles, are joined without the use of mortar.

"It is certain," continued M. Rodon, "that the architect, Claude Perrault, when he undertook to complete the work of Lemercier, actually terminated the three fronts. It is ridiculous to suppose that this fine and costly masonry was intended to be hidden underground. The masonry was, according to the plans of Claude Perrault, to have been surrounded by a vast ditch twenty-five feet deep, very much like the ditch that encircles the Palace of Saint Germain."

"How could the Louvre be entered?"

IMPOSING STRUCTURE.

"By means of three gigantic drawbridges corresponding to the three great entrance gates that lead to the square courtyard. Imagine what an imposing architectural effect would be caused by the colossal structure of stone rising above the enormous ditch!"

"How has it happened that so many years have elapsed without the truth concerning the construction of such an important building as the Louvre being suspected?"

DUE TO INDIFFERENCE.

"This is due partly to the indifference manifested even so long ago as the time of Louis XV. to the architects of the period of Louis XIV.—an indifference that lasted until the end of the nineteenth century. Now, however, there is a revival of interest in all that pertains to Louis XIV., and there is, indeed, a proposal on foot to restore the Louis XIV. to its original truly magnificent proportions."

"It will certainly be many years before the real Louvre of Louis XIV. can be revealed, formidable and majestic, with drawbridges over which visitors must pass to enter the old palace, and with broad, deep, dry ditches, lined with flower gardens. An odd reflection, suggested by M. Rodon, is that for nearly two hundred years historians, poets and architects have expatiated on the 'perfect proportions' of the famous colonnade of the Louvre, and now it is discovered that during all that time the entire base of the edifice has been concealed from view."

WHAT GOLD-BEATERS DO.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, reduce gold leaves so thin that 232,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper, and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked library of 1,500 volumes with

WOMAN'S DANGERS

THE LIVES OF ALL WOMEN BESET BY SECRET TROUBLES.

A Simple and Certain Method by which the Ills of Girlhood and Womanhood May be Overcome.

Every woman's health depends upon her blood—its richness and its regularity. Sometimes it is hard to believe that men are a common disease spring from the blood, no matter how different they may seem. It is hard, for instance, to realize that rheumatism and indigestion are both the cause of bad blood, and both cured by good blood. But there can be no doubt in the case of the secret trouble of a woman's life, it often affects to fifty. The blood is plainly the cause of all her irregularities in health. Then comes the signs of secret illness, the headaches, backaches and sciaches, the pale cheeks and dull eyes; the failing appetite and irritable nerves; the hysteria and biliousness; the weakness and languor; the distress and despondency and all the weary wretched feelings that attack women in their times of ill health. And the blood is rich for it all. When the blood is rich and red and regular, there is little trouble in the life of maid or mother. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are worth their weight in gold to every woman.

They actually make new blood. Every disease sends galloping through the veins, pure, strong, rich red blood that strikes at the cause of the secret illness. The new blood restores regularity and braces all the special organs for their special tasks. In this way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills banish the backaches and headaches, sharpen the appetite and the energies, soothe the nerves and bring back the rosy glow of health to faded cheeks. This is the special mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and there is no other medicine in the world can do it so successfully. Mrs. Geo. Danby, of Tilbury, Ont., has proved the truth of these statements and says so for the benefit of her experience may bring to other suffering women. Mrs. Danby says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a blessing to suffering women. For a long time I was a great sufferer from the ailments that afflict so many of my sex. I was extremely nervous at all times, suffered a great deal with headaches and indigestion. In fact I was in a most miserable condition when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but after taking them a short time I began to improve, and through their further use I am altogether like a new woman. I am sure if more women would take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would be convinced of the great good they can do."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Mrs. Danby they can do for every growing girl and ailing woman in Canada, if they are given a fair and reasonable use. But you must make sure you get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. To be had from dealers in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Yes," he said, "I am up to my neck in debt; but it's my misfortune, not my fault." "Your misfortune?" "Yes. You see, I have a faculty for making such an excellent impression upon people that they still persist in trusting me."

KEEP THE CHILDREN HEALTHY

If the children's digestive organs are all right, the children are all right. They will be healthy, rosy, happy and hungry. They will sleep well, and grow well. You can get your children right, and keep them right by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cure all stomach and bowel troubles, nervousness, irritation while teething, break up colds and fevers, prevent croup and destroy worms. And you have a positive guarantee that there is no opiate or harmerine drug in this medicine.

Mrs. Joseph Herbert, Killarney, Ont., says: "I am glad to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my little one a great deal of good. I have also given some of the Tablets to friends who have found them equally satisfactory. All medicine dealers sell the Tablets or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

TIGER OF THE SEA.

The disagreeable fact has to be faced, according to the concurrent testimony of fishermen of several nations, that the shark has once more to be reckoned with in European waters. In the Baltic, where sharks had been extinct since 1759, they have made their reappearance in considerable numbers, and several fishing boats reporting having had whole draughts of fish devoured from the nets, which were broken in the Baltic and the Cattgat, the fisherman who fell overboard narrowly escaped with his life. Shoals of sharks, some of them of large size, have been seen off the German coast, and they are even reported as becoming far more rare in the North Sea. Their presence is attributed to their pursuit of the herring shoals on the west coast of Norway.

WAR AND WOMAN'S DRESS.

Fashion Following the Eastern Cloud.

As trade is said to follow the flag, fashion seems to adapt herself to the conditions of lands and scenes to which public attention is directed. This is particularly so in the case of war.

The dramatic siege of the Peking Legations made popular the conspicuous mandarin jackets; the Anglo-Japanese alliance anglicised the kimono in various forms, and even, to a certain extent, the quaint obi; and

now, with war probable in the Far East, there is a boom in all things Japanese.

The most practical blouses have their Japanese effect in quaint touches of embroidery.

Small pieces of this embroidery—faithful copies of work centuries old, and of great value—may be bought at reasonable prices, and delightful effects are obtained by their use, for these old Japanese embroideries are soft and beautiful in coloring.

A blouse in dull blue silk, trimmed with Japanese embroidery of dull old blues on buff silks, is a particularly good example of this style. The green and orange embroideries harmonize wonderfully with several of our modern dark shades.

More pretentious but still with old Japanese embroidery as their characteristic feature, are the blouses made from mandarin's jackets.

These are almost solidly covered with the old embroidery, and frequently have gold interwoven with it; but even with a gold dragon on the blouse front, the effect is not so gay or spectacular as it sounds, for the dull soft tones of the old embroidery are quiet, in spite of the somewhat startling designs.

A dull red satin, embroidered all over with dull blue shaded butterflies of varying sizes, is one of the Japanese ideas in materials. A dull green renee boldly embroidered in even cotton is another.

At one of the Oriental shops are to be found decorative buttons covered with old Japanese embroidery and set in metal rims.

Any wise little fish begins business on a small scale.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen.—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him frequently to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que., May 26th, 1893.

Grand Washington Excursions via Lackawanna Railroad, March 18 and April 15, \$10 from Buffalo. Limit ten days. Through Philadelphia and Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Full particulars, A. Leadley, 38 Yonge St., Toronto, or Philip Fox, Buffalo.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

JAPAN'S "WAR CRY."

There are few, if any, parts of the world into which the Salvation Army has not penetrated, and even among the subjects of the Emperor of Japan are thousands of loyal followers of General Booth. An interesting account of Salvation Army work in Japan is given by Mr. Charles Duce, the "Chief Secretary of the Japanese contingent of the army.

Starting work eight years ago on a small scale, they have now thirty-eight corps and outposts, and ninety officers and cadets, nearly all of whom are Japanese. Ten thousand copies of the fortnight of the Japanese "War Cry" are circulated, a phenomenal sale for a religious periodical in Japan, where even some of the great "dailies" have a circulation which barely equals that of an ordinary provincial paper here.

THE DEADLY STREETS.

According to official figures furnished by Police Commissioner Greene, it costs the city of New York one life per day, or 365 lives per annum, to keep the traffic of the streets moving. Out of this total sacrifice of human life, street cars were responsible for 172 deaths, wagons and trucks killed 146, sundry accidents caused twenty-nine fatalities, runaway horses killed seven persons, bicycles killed two, while nine deaths were charged to the automobile.

DOCTOR'S COFFEE.

And His Daughter Matched Him.

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart and many other derangements of the nervous system and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee.

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it."

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people and is having great demand here."

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief.

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum in a great many cases and I believe the reason its merits Postum will come into general use."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

HE'S A VETERAN OF THE CRIMEA

AND HE TELLS WHAT DODD'S RIDNEY PILLS DO FOR HIM.

He Knows Others Too Who Have Been Troubled with Kidney Complaint, Have Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and are Well People To-day.

Birdwood, Ont.—Mar. 7.—(Special)—Postmaster Henry Bird of this place is one of those grand old men who carried Britain's flag to victory over the walls of Sebastopol. He tells many interesting tales of those terrible days and also how he escapes the pains and aches brought on by so many days and nights of hardships and exposure.

"I have been troubled for years," he says, "with Kidney Trouble brought on by lying in the trenches in front of Sebastopol where thousands of my brothers in arms lost their lives. Every time I feel my trouble coming on I use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have found them do me good each and every time."

"I never took more than one or two boxes at a time and I never gave them a chance to make a complete cure in my case. But when I feel my trouble coming back I shall surely use Dodd's Kidney Pills again. For I know Dodd's Kidney Pills can do even more than is claimed for them. I know some of my neighbors who have used them for the same trouble as myself and who are well people to-day."

STEADILY FORGING AHEAD.

The Western Assurance Company is a Flourishing Financial Concern.

Of the many flourishing financial concerns which have their headquarters in Toronto, few can point to a more gratifying record than that disclosed at the annual meeting of the Western Assurance Company, a full report of which appeared in the columns of The Mail and Empire on Saturday, Feb. 20. The financial statement showed the company to be steadily forging ahead, an appreciable advancement in business being evident. The income for the year was \$3,678,357.45, and the expenditures were \$3,872,474.85, leaving a profit of \$305,912.60, or upwards of 15 per cent. on the company's capital stock. There was an increase of \$131,670.28 in premium earnings and of \$10,681.71 in interest earnings, while there was a decrease of \$3,273.83 in losses incurred. With assets of \$3,546,357.25 and a reserve fund of \$1,289,850, the company's financial position is as secure and firmly established as wise and efficient management make it.

An interesting portion of President George A. Cox's address was that in which he referred to the company's interest in the great fire at Baltimore. Having maintained an agency there for 30 years, it would be unreasonable to hope to escape without some considerable loss. The company's share of the insurance due had been estimated at \$350,000, which was about equal to the company's income for one month. The probable advancement of rates in other cities on similar properties to those destroyed will largely offset this loss.

Many a man would be glad if his wife would talk to herself.

Over Sixty Years

Miss Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions for the relief of children while teething, soothes the child, eases the gripes, alays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the womb and bowel, is a valuable remedy for the cure of colds, and is used by physicians throughout the world. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure to take "Miss Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP."

Doting Mamma— "Rodney, to-morrow is your birthday. What would you like best?" Rodney, after a brief season of cogitation: "I think I'd like to see the school burn down."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Sunday-School Teacher—"Who loves everybody, Willy?" Willy—"My pa does, cos, he is trying to get into the town council."

Little but Searching—Dr. Von St. Pineapple Tablets are not big name doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable syrup—the medicinal extract from this delicious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 6 in a box, 35 cents—56

\$33.00 to the Pacific Coast

Via the Chicago-Union & North-Western Line from Chicago daily during March and April, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Pacific Coast points. Very low rates to Ilene, Butte, Spokane, Ogden and Salt Lake City.

\$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

\$22.50 to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash.

\$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver and Astoria, via Huntington and Spokane.

\$25.00 to Portland and Astoria; or to Tacoma and Seattle, via Huntington and Spokane.

\$25.00 to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, via Portland.

\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points.

From Chicago and St. Louis proportionately low rates are in effect by lines connecting with the Union Pacific to all above points.

For full information call on or address, F. B. Choate, G. A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The Bridegroom—"Would you mind if I went into a smoking compartment, dear?" The Bride—"What to smoke?" The Bridegroom—"Oh, dear me. I want to experience the agony of being away from you, so that the joy of my return will be all the more intensified."

A writer says that the ancient Romans had no word for "yes." But when Claudius somebody else if he would like to meander down to the Appian Way to a certain establishment for the sale of liquid comforts, there probably was some available expression in the language equivalent to "Don't care if I do."

Unsophisticated Cook—"If you please, mum, the butcher said I shall get five per cent. on all the orders I give him. What does that mean?" Mistress—"It means, Mary, that we shall have a new butcher."

Results from common Soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ack for the Oregon Bar

OVER THE WABASH.

To the great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., opens April 30th, closes December 1st. Covers 1,240 acres, cost more than \$50,000,000. The most gigantic and colossal undertaking ever attempted by man. The great Wabash line is the only railroad that owns and controls its own rails from Canada, direct to the World's Fair gates.

The new superb and magnificent trains built especially for this traffic, places the Wabash in the very first rank for this business.

For full particulars, address any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass. agt., N. E. corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

The head master of a school recently put up a notice that on an early date he would lecture on the following subject:—"Our eyes, and how we see through them." Shortly afterwards he was astonished to find an alternative title written underneath:—"Our pupils, and how they see through us."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has not yet solved at all its stages, and that is Cancer. Dr. Cather's Cure is the only possible cure now known to the medical fraternity. Cather being the constitutional disease requires constitutional treatment. His Cather Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the cancerous tissue, giving the constitution strength by building up and assailing nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A well-known County judge tells a story about the cross-examination of a bad-tempered woman in his court. She was an Amazonian person. Her husband, obviously the weaker vessel, sat sheepishly listening. The opposing counsel pressed a certain question, rather unkindly and she said, angrily, "You needn't think to catch me. You tried to catch me before." The barrister said: "Madam, I have not the slightest desire to catch you; and your husband looks as if he were sorry he did."

Friend (from the next street, to happy father)—"Haloo, Peters, let me congratulate you! I hear that you have a new boy at your house." Happy Father—"By George! can you hear him all that distance?"

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Friend

Just Wait To See Our NEW WALL PAPERS

That is all we ask, just to see them.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 75c.



It's Comfort to a Man

in declining years to read over his Life Insurance Policy.

YOUNG MEN.

take warning. A day will come when you will not be insurable. Death or disease may intervene; and every year of delay increases the cost and puts farther away the completion of the period when you may reap the benefit of foresight. Let us talk it over with you.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

Special Notice.

PERSONS WANTING HORSE FORKS

in their barn would save money to see us before purchasing.

We have a full line of either wood or steel tracks, reversible cars for either fork or slings, and all the latest improvements and of the best manufacturers, which we will give special rates to be erected during the winter.

We are also dealers in U. S. Cream Separators, Wind Mills, Harness, and all kinds of Carriages.

Also, a full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

Only one Cutter left, which will be sold at a great discount.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work and repairing. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

N. LANKTREE,
Joyce's Old Stand.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, &c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 195.

**SAVE MONEY
BY JOINING THE
MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB
OF AMERICA**

25 Cents pays for three months' membership. Each member receives the official club organ every month, including a piece of original music and arrangements for the same, and a copy of the Mutual, a monthly magazine, 15 pages in all; also a Certificate of Membership which gives the privileges of Club men in New York and other large cities, and makes musical instruments of any description at wholesale prices, saving you from 20 to 80% on your purchases. The Mutual is the largest and the most money for your money's worth. MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB, Dept. 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

PATENTS
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may get a sketch and free, whether an invention is properly patentable or not. We are the most confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in the U.S. We have a large library of Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notices in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal in the world. \$12.00 per year. Special copies and LONDON BOOK ON PATENTS sent free.

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson,
of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy
Wise Templar, and Member of
W.C.T.U., tells how she recov-
ered by the use of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains, so bad I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles."

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Com-
pound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her heart trouble gone. Her great joy and boundless delight was placed with a baby."

"I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—\$6000 for self. If original of above letter proves genuineness cannot be produced.

The Physician.
There is no greater or finer food among fish than a mackerel, yet close along the backbone of that same edible there lies a strip of flesh which may bring you to death's door even if it fails to kill you. You may eat it a hundred times and it will be as wholesome as the rest of the fish, but the hundred and first time or earlier it may cause terrible trouble. This is because it occasionally, without any sign or any known reason, distills a powerful irritant poison. There is no difference in the appearance of the fish or in its flavor; nothing to warn you of the danger. The only remedy is to leave the flesh that lies in the angle of the backbone's edges. There is never a year without a few deaths from this cause, though you might eat mackerel scores of times without taking harm. Yet animals have some way of detecting the poison, and a cat will not eat the flesh from the mackerel's spine if it is dangerous. It is not a question of staleness—a perfectly fresh fish may be deadly and a stale one harmless.—London Standard.

Lady Grey's Dull Evening.

Thomas Creevey, who lived in the early part of the nineteenth century, has presented some queen pictures of English court life. During the reign of King William IV. Creevey wrote: "The Greys had just come from Windsor castle. Lady Grey, in her own distressed manner, said she was really more dead than alive. She said all the boring she had ever endured before was literally nothing compared with her misery of the two preceding nights. She hoped she never should see a mahogany table again, she was so tired with the one that the queen and the king, the Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Augusta, Mme. Lleven and herself had sat around for hours, the queen knitting or netting a purse, the king sleeping and occasionally waking for the purpose of saying, 'Exactly so, ma'am,' and then sleeping again. The queen was cold as ice to Lady Grey till the moment she came away, when she could afford to be a little civil at getting quit of her."

Curious Hunting Custom.

The Labrador Indians when on a hunt stalk on in advance of the train with their arms, while the women, heavily laden with provisions and means of shelter, drag along slowly after. When the lords and masters begin to think of food time or wish in any way to leave some guide as to their progress for the squaws they thrust an upright spear or stick in the snow and draw in the snow the exact line of the shadow then cast. The women, toiling painfully along, note the spear and the progress of the shadow and know closely the difference of time. They know, too, whether they dare to linger for a few minutes' rest or if they must hastily catch the stick or spear and hurry on.

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again of Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.—St. James Gazette.

Mexican Thieves.

Mexican "rateros," or pickpockets, are the most adept of their kind in the world, with the possible exception of those in Havana.

Marine Insurance.

Marine insurance is very old. The earliest voyagers, the Phoenicians, practiced a kind of insurance. The master, before sending his small bark to the edge of the earth, mortgaged her against her return. If she came back he returned the loan with a heavy premium.

Odd Japanese Customs.

The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have beef and no mutton; the Chinese have mutton and no beef. Japanese bells, like Japanese bells, have no tongues; Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of seventy useful ideograms to dispense with the 30,000 in ordinary use by the Chinese.—"Queens About Japan."

A Story of Brahms.

A rather celebrated composer asked to be allowed to play his very latest composition to Brahms, and did so with tremendous vigor, the perspiration streaming down his face as he pounded the piano. Brahms at the end of the performance picked up a sheet of the manuscript and, feeling it between his finger and thumb, enthusiastically exclaimed: "I say, where do you get your music paper? It's first rate."

Plants Without Roots.

The "flower of the air" is a curious plant found in China and Japan. It is so called because it appears to have no root and is never fixed to the earth. It twines round a dry tree or sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and it grows as it travels, suspended on a twig.

Thorns.

"Do all roses have thorns, pop?"
Yes, my son."
"I can't feel any on those roses on my hat."

"You would if you had to pay for the hat, my son."

Bobbie's Metaphor.

"What do you think now, Bobbie?" remraked the mother as she boxed his ears.

"I don't think," replied the boy. "My train of thought has been delayed by a hot box."

Both.

Little Willie—Pa. Pa—Well, what is it, Willie? Little Willie—is writing a profession or a disease?—Illustrates Bits.

Couldn't Get Away.
"My den," said the physician's wife, "why don't you take a good long rest? Go away somewhere and enjoy yourself. You're working yourself into the grave. You haven't been out of town for five years."

"My dear," the celebrated practitioner said, "I dare not leave. If I did so most of my patients would discover that they could get on just as well without me, and my practice would be ruined."

Sometimes the Light is Good.
"But you are not always bothered with poor light, are you?" inquired the complaint clerk at the gas office.

"Oh, no, not always," replied the quiet citizen.

"Ah, I thought so. It's only at certain times that you notice it, eh?"

"Yes; only after dark."

Vexing Delay.
Our new company is capitalized at \$40,000.00."

"Great! Let me see your prospectus."

"Oh, we haven't got out a prospectus yet. The er—the darned printer wants his pay in advance."

An Alphabetic Menu.
Apples, bananas, bread, dumplings, eggs fried, grape fruit, halibut, Italian jam, Knickerbocker lamb, mince, nougat, orange pie, quail, roasted, stewed tomatoes, underdone veal, waffles, extraordinary jams from Zululand.

Good Sailing.
Jack—Once more, Molly, will you marry me? Village Belle—For the thirteenth time this hour I tell you I will not. Jack—Well, thirteen knots a hour ain't bad sailing for a little craft like you.—London Tit-Bits.

A Sparkling Guest.
Mrs. Chlo—Isn't Miss Patterson a rather dull girl? Mrs. Au Fait—Dull? She's got a pedigree right straight back to a real English lord.

One may ruin himself by frankness, but one surely dishonors himself by duplicity.—Vieillard.

Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture, 1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada, 1.80
The Weekly Sun, 1.80
The Toronto News (Daily), 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Especially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

FOR SALE

House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

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Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney.

Stirling, P.O.

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These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute

or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. E. De Silvers, Optician Specialist in Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

Settlers' One-Way Excursions, 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto.

**THE
Stirling News-Argus**

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

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If paid in advance, \$1.00 less.

If paid in advance, \$1.00 less.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be unmasked if necessary.

This rule can have no exception.

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For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week

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for six years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for seven years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for eight years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for nine years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for ten years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for eleven years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twelve years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirteen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for fourteen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for fifteen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

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for seventeen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for eighteen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for nineteen years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-one years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-two years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-three years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-four years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-five years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-six years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-seven years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-eight years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for twenty-nine years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-one years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-two years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-three years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-four years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-five years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-six years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-seven years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-eight years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for thirty-nine years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for forty years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for forty-one years, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

for forty-two years, \$1.00

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 28.



NEW SPRING CAPS

The Latest Productions of the master minds of fashion you will find comprises our new arrivals. If you wish to rush the season we can help you in this line.

YOUR CHOICE OF PRICES,

25, 50, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.75.

—DON'T FORGET THIS IS—

FRED. T. WARD'S
SPRING CAP ADVT.

P. S.—See our New Spring Suitings. They are worth looking at though you do not want to buy.

NEW SPRING GOODS

75 pieces Crum's Prints, extra fine quality, 12½ and 13c. yd.

100 pieces Heavy Print, "Farmer's Joy," colors guaranteed, 10c. yd.

100 pieces American Prints, extra quality, all fast colors, 7c., 8c., 9c. yd.

Chambrays, in all the new shades of Pink, Blue, Grey, Green, etc., mercerized finish, 12½c. yd.

Fancy striped Ginghams, in all shades, 10c., 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Linen Voile, the newest thing for a Shirt Waist costume, a large range of colors, 16c. yd.

A large assortment of Fancy Waistings in the ever-popular white Basket Cloth, Canvas, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Lustre, Delaine and Muslins, at prices from 10c., 20c., 25c. to \$1.00 and \$1.25.

A choice lot of samples of the popular New Dress Materials for Spring and Summer. Order your own dress. Voile, Etamine, Eolienne, Crepe de Chene and Canvas, in all shades, no two the same, 75c. to \$1.50 yd.

NEW RAINCOATS.—A large assortment to arrive next week. Your choice from \$2.50 to \$14.00.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR.—Our Spring stock just opened up. Call and see it.

Ask for quotations on a barrel of Sugar.

C. F. STICKLE.

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IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added
this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDAR PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking those who have already paid, we find that there are a number still in arrears. We hope those who have not paid will promptly act on this notice, and not delay longer.

Fire, Accident & Plate

Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
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Sun Insurance Company.
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Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year, learning all the latest ideas of the profession. I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGEMAN, Proprietor.

FOR SERVICE

A Pedigreed Yorkshire Hog, Terms,
\$1.00. J. McKEOWN, Prop.,
East Half Lot 29, 7th Con. Sidney.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MRS. JOHN PAULEY.

Mrs. John Pauley died at her residence here on the 2nd of March, and was buried in our cemetery on the 4th. The deceased lady was the only daughter of the late Lewis Mack, who for over 60 years was identified with the church in this place. Brought up in the lap of Methodism, she was early converted to God, and though of a quiet, unassuming disposition, her Christian influence made itself felt both in her home and in the church. Twenty-eight years ago she was married to Mr. John Pauley, and their union was singularly happy, for Christ dwelt in the home. Mrs. Pauley had not been in robust health for over a year, but no one apprehended any very serious results until about a month since, when Dr. Sargent was called, and at once pronounced her very seriously ill from a complication of diseases. He advised her going to Belleville Hospital, which she accordingly did. It was found there that it was useless for her to undergo an operation, and she was told that she must die. She heard the verdict unmoved, for she was not afraid to meet the Lord she had loved and served here. She expressed but one wish, that she might die at home, in which she was gratified. She arrived at her residence on Friday, and from that time she sank rapidly. On Sunday she became unconscious, and remained so until Wednesday, when she peacefully passed away.

"Oh happy, happy soul,
In ecstasies of praise,
Long as eternal ages roll
Thou seest thy Saviour's face."

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Canifton, preached an impressive funeral sermon, from the words "In my Father's house are many mansions." Our own pastor, Rev. Mr. Duke, was too ill to be present. Notwithstanding the bad roads the funeral was largely attended.

Mrs. Pauley leaves, beside her husband, five children, namely: Mrs. Wm. Hutchens, Seymour; Mrs. Alfred Mason, Miss Bertha, Lewis and Carmel at home. Three brothers also survive her, Mr. Stephen Mack, of Manitoba, and Messrs. David and Wm. of this place. The deceased was 44 years of age. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of every one in this community.

We are sorry that the Rev. Mr. Duke is too ill to attend to his pastoral duties. We miss him very much and pray that he may soon be restored to health.

Mr. Webster, an aged gentleman, is quite ill at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. Snarr, where he has been visiting.

Mrs. John Snarr, sr., is much better, and was able to be out to church on Sunday.

The Orangemen of Lodge 172 held their usual monthly meeting here on Wednesday last.

Mr. Charles Dunham, son of Mr. M. B. Dunham of this place, was married last week by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Burnbrae, to Miss Maggie Wallace, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Wallace, of Seymour. We congratulate the young couple.

We have only had two mails this week on account of the blocking up of the C. O. R. with snow. The last one was brought by stage.

Letter of Condolence.

TO BRO. JOHN PAULEY AND FAMILY.

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER.—We, the officers and members of Lodge No. 172, at our annual meeting ascertained, etc., that you are deeply interested in the welfare of your beloved and grievous loss you have sustained by the sad and untimely death of your beloved companion and wife. We realize how feeble any words of ours are to relieve the burden of sorrow so suddenly thrust upon you, but hope that the expression of our sympathy may in some measure comfort you at the present trying time.

You have the great consolation of knowing that she who has so lately been summoned from your side and the care of your children was prepared for the call to enter into that joy which awaits all Christians. And although we will long miss the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, you will be comforted by the hope of a happy reunion, knowing that God who ruleth the universe doth all things for good to them that love Him.

We pray that He who hath loves us greatly and carried our sorrows will sustain you through life and grant unto you and yours that peace which He alone is able to give.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge,
H. MORTON, WALTER DRACUP,
Secy. W. M.
Wellman's Corners, March 5, 1904.

Immigrants from the United States are already this season flocking into the Canadian Northwest. Eighteen carts of settlers' effects and forty settlers from Iowa arrived at Greta on Saturday. They were bound for Dufrost. One hundred and fifty settlers altogether arrived from the east on Saturday.

The Smoot investigation at Washington, the President of the Mormon church, said he continued to live with his five wives. The lawyers say evidence points to polygamy being still practised contrary to the United States laws. Edna Smith, the second of the five wives of Joseph Smith, the chief apostle of the Mormon Church, says in an interview that she is proud of her husband, and believes in plural marriage.

President Smith, continuing his testimony in the Smoot investigation at Washington, said the Mormon Church would defend the principle of plural marriages if it was attacked.

A well-known commission merchant stated the other day that the cheese-makers who held their cheese last fall for higher figures will lose heavily, as the price being paid now is two cents a pound lower than it was at the close of season.

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Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—Your correspondent of

last week, writing under the heading

"Quack nostrums" makes some inter-

esting statements. And perhaps his

every statement is a fact, but the force

and effect of his article is spoiled by his

aboutness. He subscribes himself "A

Friend of Temperance," and this natu-

rally draws the attention of many of

your readers in this locality at the

present time.

Perhaps he is just what he claims to

be. Perhaps one who knows so well

the ways and doings of "old soakers,"

and the relative holding capacity re-

quired for "Log Cabin" and "Bourbon,"

may be "A Friend of Temperance."

But before we receive him with

open arms we would like to know some-

what farther of what he has to say on

this matter over his true signature.

For sometimes

"Disguise so near the truth doth seem

to run,

"Tis doubtful whom to seek and whom

to shun;

"Nor know we when to spare or where to

strike,

"Our friends and foes they seem so much

alike."

JAMES SCOTT,

Chairman of Rawdon Temperance

Rawdon, March 9th, 1904.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Women's Institute of Spring

Brook, was held at the home of Mrs.

Geo. Forrestell. The meeting was made

very interesting by the discussion of the

following subjects: "The use of cheese

as a food," "The art of sweeping and

dusting," and "The day's work of the

house wife."

Mrs. Walter Potts has been very ill

the last three weeks, and is no better.

Miss Lulu Brown is very ill. A nurse

is in attendance. We hope for a speedy

recovery.

Mr. P. Welch has returned home

after a week's visit with friends in

Havelock.

There have been no trains on the C.

O. R. for a week, owing to the great

depth of snow and ice.

The funeral of the late Mr. Jas. Reid

was one of the largest held in this

township. He was buried under the

auspices of the L. O. F. Owing to the

bad roads the service was held at the

house of the widow.

Miss Nelson of Peterboro' is the guest

of Mr. and Mrs. Welborne.

Miss Susie Farham has returned to

her home in Canifton, after spending a

few days with her friend, Mrs. Leona

Hubble.

Mrs. H. Holgate, of Zion's Hill, is

is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bar-

rager.

Mr. R. J. Clarke has returned from

visiting in Crofton accompanied by his

sister, Mrs. Philip Roblin and two

children.

Miss Flossie Eggleton has returned

from Brantford, where she spent the

winter with her uncle, Mr. A. E. Eg-

gleton.

Word has been received that Mrs.

Emma Wickett has been seriously ill of

pneumonia at the home of her daughter

in Grand Rapids, but is now on the

way to recovery.

This has been a hard winter on the

elderly people of our village. A large

percentage of them are confined to the

house with severe colds and pneumonia.

Mrs. Chas. Ashley spent a few days

last week in Belleville with her daughter,

Mrs. Wm. Boyd.

Mrs. Neil Vanallen is getting material

on the ground preparatory to building a

new house this spring.

A well-known commission merchant

stated the other day that the cheese-

makers who held their cheese last fall

for higher figures will lose heavily, as

the price being paid now is two cents a

pound lower than it was at the close of

season.

In the Smoot investigation at Wash-

20,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS

A Battle May Take Place at Any Time on the Yalu River.

STORIES AND AMMUNITION.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Seoul says that the Prefect of Yon-Chun fifteen miles south of Wiju reports that 600 Russians there have accumulated stores and ammunition for 20,000 troops, who have crossed the Yalu River, and who are expected at Yon-Chun shortly.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail, from Ping-Yang says that 2,000 Russian cavalry, with seven guns, retreated on March 2 through Kusong and Sonchon towards Wiju. They destroyed the telegraph wires and poles.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Yon-Kow says that the Russian authorities deny that any Russian ships were lost or damaged in the last engagement at Port Arthur. They produced proofs which satisfied the correspondent that their statements were correct. They also deny that the Russians have occupied Slimming, the other town, railway or telegraph. Only Cossack patrols have been occasionally visiting the town to reconnoitre. The director of the Chinese telegraphs confirms the last statement.

JAPAN READY TO STRIKE.

Affairs have been very quiet at Tokio after the excitement consequent on the opening victories of the war. The Japanese do not give way to emotion in the same manner as Europeans when engaged in war. People are going about their business at Tokio as if nothing in particular were afoot.

Preparations are going rapidly for war for the commencement of the land operations. It is expected that important events will be heard of in the course of a few days.

The Japanese Government is not anxious to begin its land campaign prematurely, and is organizing its forces with marvelous foresight and completeness, for every possible contingency.

The opening of hostilities ashore is likely to furnish Russia with as great a surprise as did the naval actions.

According to reports received here, the Russians are moving large masses of troops toward the Chinese frontier. The population is in a state of unrest and is leaving large towns.

MADE ANOTHER CALL.

A despatch from Chefoo says that six Japanese torpedo boats were sighted at the entrance to Port Arthur Sunday. The forts were signalized to prepare for an attack. After waiting until dusk and nothing happening, the Pobleda, Novik, Boyan and Askold cruised out a short distance, but did not sight the enemy. All poor non-combatant Russians at Port Arthur are being sent to Irkutsk at the Government's expense.

So far as can be ascertained nothing is happening at Port Arthur except the daily puzzle of civilians to obtain food, for which, it is stated, prodigious prices are demanded. Vegetables cannot be obtained at all.

COREANS WIN FIGHT.

The Russian soldiers operating in the vicinity of Anju are committing all manner of excesses, maltreating the native women, and perpetrating robbery upon every opportunity. Corean soldiers attacked a body of the invaders on Friday last, and succeeded in killing thirty of them. It is reported that as the result of a collision between Russian and Corean soldiers at Kang-Go the Russians were driven beyond the Yalu River.

SARAKOFF AT HAREIN.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Harbin says that Gen. Sarakoff, commanding the first corps, arrived there Sunday. Troops continue to pass through the town, going south. The railway is working with remarkable regularity and without accident. Men, animals, and materials are huddled together in the cars, each of which is supplied with a stove.

HARD TO GET NEWS.

A London despatch says:—The censorship continues to prevent the transmission of news regarding the military and naval movements in the Far East, and all the available news is of minor consequence.

A Tokio correspondent says that small bodies of Russian troops are constantly crossing and recrossing the Corean frontier, but it is not believed that there is any intention of seriously opposing the Japanese before the latter are much nearer the Yalu River than they are now supposed to be.

The movements on both sides, however, are purely conjectural. Even the statements given out with an appearance of authenticity suggest an intention to mystify.

The silence regarding Port Arthur continues to be complete, while the Japanese fleet might be non-existent so far as any information concerning it is concerned.

A Port Said despatch states that one of the Russian torpedo boats there is in very bad condition, and will be allowed to remain and repair. The whole squadron shows a lack of efficiency. The cruiser Dimitri Donskoii is said to be in a pitiable state.

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1.25 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes. The fleet approached from the direction of Askold Island, at the east entrance of Ussuri Bay, and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok. Entering Ussuri Bay, the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than five and one-third miles. They directed their fire against the shore batteries, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Generals Vassiloff and Artamonoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

It is evident that several vessels laden with coal, provisions, and other combatant articles have recently effected the passage of the reaching Vladivostok. The British believe that the Japanese success will cause an increase in Manchuria which will render China's neutrality impossible. Heavy reinforcements of Chinese troops are arriving at Shantung-Kuan. The guards protecting the Legations at Pekin have been increased. The present situation in China endangers all foreigners.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Pekin says there is a general feeling of apprehension here in North China. The Pekin Legations believe that they included British, Tsingtao, and succeeded in

The Japanese ships were covered with ice. The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 roubles (\$100,000) in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were six and twelve inch shells.

The population of Vladivostok

and it is not impossible that the contraband goods, calculating that they would prove useful to herself at a future time of the campaign.

The Vladivostok squadron continues inactive, though it has an ample supply of coal, and the ships are in good condition. It has evidently been instructed by the Russian Government to remain close to the Vladivostok batteries, in preference to risking a fight in the open seas. It is believed to be only a question of time before this squadron will receive the attention of the Japanese navy.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Russian convalescents in the Japanese Red Cross Hospital at Chemulpo will be shortly brought to Japan, where they will be quartered at Matsuyama, a seaside resort. Elaborate regulations have been framed for the treatment of prisoners of war. They include a liberal allotment of food and clothes. The mails and baggage will be conveyed.

HOUSE BLOWN UP.

The house of the Korean Secretary of the Foreign Office at Seoul, was blown up on Thursday night. A similar attempt was made upon the residence of the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. Five men have been arrested in connection with the crime which is supposed to have been instigated by the party opposed to the Japanese-Korean protocol. The general situation is satisfactory, owing to the prompt action of M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Seoul.

TRANSPORTS EN ROUTE.

The Kobe correspondent of the London Express says that the captured Russian steamer Manchuria has been repaired, and has been used as a transport between Nagasaki and Sasebo.

A Shanghai despatch to the Express states that the Japanese have occupied Port Lazareff, a roadstead on the east coast of Corea. A large fleet of transports, convoyed by warships, passed Tschusin Island, in the Strait of Corea, Thursday, bound for east coast of Corea, presumably Gensan or Port Lazareff.

325,000 TROOPS.

The *Clarke* of Paris publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg which says that the credit resources of the Japanese are ample, to sustain the expenditures of a war of two years. Moreover, large loans to the Government by the Bank of Japan are possible, and the present issue of war loan bonds has been subscribed to four times over.

Foreign pessimism as to the condition of the national finances is not warranted.

was warned on Sunday morning of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet, and of the prospect of an attack during the day, but it remained tranquil.

The general deduction from the news is that the Russian fleet is effectively bottled up at Vladivostok as at Port Arthur. Though the latter place has not been attacked for some days the ships have not shown the slightest sign of daring to go out of the harbor. This also suggests corroboration of the reports that the outfit is considerably hampered by the vessels the Japanese sank there. Admiral Togo's aim in bombarding Vladivostok is considered to have various objects in view. First, the hope of tempting the Russian squadron to emerge with the view to attacking, and also to learn the general condition of the forts. Some experts suggest that the fact that the Japanese ships were covered with ice point to the likelihood that the Russian squadron is frozen in the ice-breaker not daring to work recently. The consciousness of the opinion is that the Russian fleet is completely useless for offensive purposes. Japanese merchantmen and transports are going to and fro unarmed and unescorted.

Port Arthur hospitals of Saturday and Sunday say that everything is quiet there. The Japanese cruiser squadron was seen reconnoitring off Port Arthur Friday night during a heavy snow storm.

CHEERFUL OVER MONEY.

A despatch from Tokio says:—There is a growing sentiment of affection over the patriotic action of Japanese noblemen, and many other Japanese of less degree, who are offering their private fortunes to the Government for its use in combating Russia.

The Nichinichi, the Government organ, in an editorial on Friday says that the credit resources of the Japanese Government are ample, to sustain the expenditures of a war of two years. Moreover, large loans to the Government by the Bank of Japan are possible, and the present issue of war loan bonds has been subscribed to four times over.

Foreign pessimism as to the condition of the national finances is not warranted.

FOR NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Paris *Figaro* of Saturday morning publishes a St. Petersburg despatch saying that a member of the Committee on the Increase of the Navy has declared that \$7,500,000 have thus far been subscribed to this end. Count Orloff has telegraphed from Rome that he has \$1,500,000 at the disposition of the committee. The Czar, the correspondent continues, has decided to rebuild the Russian cruiser Varang and the torpedo gunboat Koriets, which were destroyed at Chemulpo, out of his private purse.

MARCHING ON HUNCHIN.

Advices from Vladivostok say that the 2,500 Japanese troops who landed at Palsin Bay (on the east coast of Northern Corea) are advancing toward Musan (218 miles from Gensan), with the intention of ultimately reaching Hunchin (on the left bank of the Tumen River, about 100 miles west of Vladivostok), and threatening the Russian flank. In order to checkmate this, a Russian outpost 100 strong, which crossed the Tumen, is advancing to occupy Koyrong, on the Tumen, a village commanding the trails along which the Japanese must pass.

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The military authorities at St. Petersburg have no doubt that Japanese troops have landed at Gensan and Song-Ching, as well as west of these places, but they are sceptical of the reported number, namely four divisions of 15,000 men each; moreover, they do not believe that the Gensan contingent are moving northward towards Kien, owing to the mountainous character of the terrain. They are convinced that the troops landed at Gensan will march on Ping-Yang, as will also the troops that landed to the westward.

The movements on both sides, however, are purely conjectural. Even the statements given out with an appearance of authenticity suggest an intention to mystify.

The silence regarding Port Arthur continues to be complete, while the Japanese fleet might be non-existent so far as any information concerning it is concerned.

A Port Said despatch states that one of the Russian torpedo boats there is in very bad condition, and will be allowed to remain and repair. The whole squadron shows a lack of efficiency. The cruiser Dimitri Donskoii is said to be in a pitiable state.

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1.25 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes. The fleet approached from the direction of Askold Island, at the east entrance of Ussuri Bay, and about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok. Entering Ussuri Bay, the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach to a closer range than five and one-third miles. They directed their fire against the shore batteries, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Generals Vassiloff and Artamonoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Pekin says there is a general feeling of apprehension here in North China. The Pekin Legations believe that they included British, Tsingtao, and succeeded in

The Japanese ships were covered with ice. The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 roubles (\$100,000) in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were six and twelve inch shells.

The population of Vladivostok

and it is not impossible that the contraband goods, calculating that they would prove useful to herself at a future time of the campaign.

The Vladivostok squadron continues inactive, though it has an ample supply of coal, and the ships are in good condition. It has evidently been instructed by the Russian Government to remain close to the Vladivostok batteries, in preference to risking a fight in the open seas. It is believed to be only a question of time before this squadron will receive the attention of the Japanese navy.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, March 8.—When the market was a little firmer to-day, the tone was, but very little business was done. No. 2 Ontario grades quoted at \$9c to \$1 low freights to mills. Spring wheat is nominal at \$2.00 to \$2.05 each, and geese at \$5 to \$7 each.

Manitoba wheat, steady, with No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.04 at Georgian Bay ports. No. 2 Northern at \$1.01, and No. 3 Northern at 98c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.06. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—Market is steady, with offerings small. No. 2 white quoted at 33c each in west, and 34c low freights. No. 1 white quoted at 35c east, and No. 2 at 34c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand. No. 2 quoted at 46c middle freights. No. 8 extra at 48c to 44c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west, and 66c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices weaker. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 54c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 53c. Canadian corn, 4c on track, Toronto, and 38c to 39c west.

Rye—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 56 to 57c east and west.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent of imports are unchanged, with buyers at \$7.75 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 in bbls. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$3.50; No. 2 patents, \$3; and strong bakers', \$4.90 on track, Toronto.

Milled—Bran steady at \$17 to \$17.50, and shorts at \$18.50 here.

At outside points bran is quoted at \$18 and shorts at \$17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Trade here is quiet, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried Apples—The demand is small and prices are unchanged at 8¢ to 4¢ per lb. Evaporated apples 6¢ per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 6¢ to 7¢ per lb. for bulk, and at 12¢ to 25¢ for comb.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings almost nil. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.50 a ton here.

Straw—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around \$5.50 on track here.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with offerings moderate. Choice carots are quoted at 95¢ to \$1 per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 80¢ to 85¢ per bag.

Poultry—Receipts are limited, and prices as a rule unchanged. Chickens, 11 to 12c per lb. Turkeys are quoted at 15 to 16c per lb; ducks, 13c; and geese at 10 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market continues quiet, at unchanged prices. Poor to medium difficult to sell, except at bakers' prices. Choice grades sell freely at good prices. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 17½c; choice large rolls, 15½ to 16½c; selected dairy tubs, 16½c; medium and low grades, 12 to 14½c; creamery prints, 20 to 22c; solids, 19 to 19½c.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, and prices easier. We quote:—Strictly new laid, 32c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is dull, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest September, 10¢ to 11c; seconds, 10 to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Car lots sold at \$6.30 to \$6.50, delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand, and prices firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$10.50 to \$17; do short cut, 18½c.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 10 to 10½c; shoulders, 9½ to 10c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The demand is quiet, with prices firm. We quote:—Fierces, 8½c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½c to 8c.

MINNESOTA MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 8—Wheat—higher. No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 Northern, 95¢ to 99¢; July, 95¢ to 99¢; Rye—Hull; No. 1, 76½ to 77c; Steadier; No. 2, 68¢ sample; 6½c; mixed, 68¢; Barley—Western, 90¢ to 95¢; Steadier; No. 3, 43 to 46c; July, 54c bid.

Banana, N.Y., March 8—Flour—Quiet and only steady. Wheat—No offerings. Corn—Steadier; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 corn, 52c; Oats—Steadier; No. 2 white, 50c; No. 2 mixed, 48c; Barley—Western, 50c to 55c; Steadier; No. 2, 50¢ to 55c; Rye—No. 1, 48c; July, 54c bid.

Minneapolis, March 8—Wheat—Cash, 94c; July 90¢ to 99¢; September, 88c; on track, No. 1, 5c; No. 1014; No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 97 to 97½c; No. 3 Northern, 94 to 95c. Flour—First patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35; seconds, \$5.05 to \$5.10; clear, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Bran—Strong, and Eastern demand very good; in bulk, \$16 to \$16.25.

GROWING TENSER.

A despatch to the London Times from Moscow says that the feeling in St. Petersburg is growing tenser.

The rapidity of the Japanese military movements, and the comprehensiveness of their plans have made no less of a sensation than has their naval vigor.

PEKIN CONFIRMS IT.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Pekin says there is a general feeling of apprehension here in North China. The Pekin Legations believe that they included British, Tsingtao, and succeeded in

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Russian convalescents in the Japanese Red Cross Hospital at Chemulpo will be shortly brought to Japan, where they will be quartered at Matsuyama, a seaside resort.

The general situation is satisfactory, owing to the prompt action of M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Seoul.

It is evident that several vessels laden with coal, provisions, and other combatant articles have recently effected the passage of the reaching Vladivostok.

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Quickness is Relative.
The careful American observer soon finds that the standard of quickness is to be determined in England, as everywhere else, by the point of view. People who go slowly on new ground may turn out to be quick enough when wholly at home with any particular line of thought.

How odious and complicated, for instance, seems to an American observer the computation of pounds, shillings and pence! It seems strange that any nation should consent for a day to employ anything but a decimal currency. Yet with what lightning rapidity does a London bookkeeper make his computations! What a life of tedious formality seems that of an English house servant! Yet there was no slowness of intellect in that footman in an earl's family who, when his young lord fell over the banisters and the next of kin called to ask if the elder boy was hurt, answered promptly, "Killed, my lord!" thus accomplishing in an instant the transfer of the title appertaining to an earl's eldest son and heir only.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

A Precious Manuscript.

There is now in St. Petersburg the oldest known MS. of the New Testament in Greek, saved from destruction by the merest chance many years ago. Crossing the hall of a convent at the foot of Mount Sinai, Constantine Tischendorf saw a basketful of parchment leaves on their way to be burned. Two baskets had already gone, he was told, and all that he could secure for himself was a small bundle of odd leaves. But the monks, now interested in the "waste paper," saved the rest from the fire, and nine years after, on a return visit to the convent, Tischendorf found that the steward had, wrapped in a red cloth, "a bulky kind of volume," which proved to be the whole of the New Testament, with parts hitherto unknown, and parts of the Old, which had long been sought. He begged the volume for the czar, and today it lies well preserved in spite of its 1,500 years of age, among the treasures of the Russian capital.—London Mail.

Testing a Horse's Eyes.

The unsuspecting farmer is often "bit" by the professional horse trader in having a horse with defective sight palmed off on him. The trader makes a John L. pass at the horse's eye with his fist, and the force of the air causes the horse to bat or blink his eyes, though he may be totally blind in one eye and weak in the other.

If the farmer will blindfold one of the animal's eyes and make gentle passes at five and ten feet from it, he can tell how strong the animal's sight is in that eye. Then blind the examined eye and go through the same process with the other.

This little hint may save you getting the "small end" of a swindle.

Hours and Luck.

As strong as the superstition of Friday is that concerning certain hours in European and oriental countries.

In Paris the superstition is so prevalent that an enterprising business is that of selling cards on which are printed the hours that should be avoided.

The famous Gambetta consulted a reader of cards as to the auspicious day for embarking on any important enterprise.

President Carnot was skeptical of such things, and he chose an unlucky hour for his journey to Lyons, where he was assassinated.

Sir Roger de Coverley.

Ralph Thoresby, writing in 1717 of the family of Coverley of Coverley, Yorkshire, says: "Roger was a person of renowned hospitality, since at this time the obsolete tune of 'Roger a Coverley' is referred to him. He was a knight and lived in the time of Richard I." This passage carries the date of the origin of the tune back to about 1190. The Spectator in a description of Sir Roger, now called "de Coverley," says, "His great-grandfather was the inventor of the famous country dance which is called after him."

A Matter of Doubt.

A minister in a certain city said: "My brethren, the collection will now be taken for my expenses for a trip, for I am going away for my health. The more I receive the longer I can stay." The largest collection ever made in that church was taken. And now the question under discussion is whether the size of the collection was a compliment to the preacher or much the reverse.

Maxims For All Purposes.

"Remember my son," said the prudent man, "that a penny saved is a penny earned."

"That's so," replied the reckless youth. "The trouble with me is that I am always getting hold of the wrong proverb. I was thinking, 'Nothing venture, nothing have.'"

The Terrible Boy.

The Mother—Eunice, was there any kissing in that pantomime you and the others were rehearsing in the parlor last evening? The Daughter—Why, of course. Herbert and I had to kiss, but it was in pantomime—Johnny—No it wasn't, mamma. I heard it!

So Unsentimental.

May—Jane behaves like an old married woman already. Mabel—Why, you can't get her to go anywhere without him. May—No; but she can call him up without kissing the phone.

The Extravagance of a Woman.

A woman who spends a quarter for chocolate-bombs makes the man who smokes fifty cent cigars a terrible pessimist.—New York Press.

The Story of a Discovery.

How many valuable inventions have been the result of pure accident, while in other cases men have puzzled their brains with study for a lifetime and brought forth nothing!

It happened one night that a big starch factory on the banks of the Liffey, near Dublin, took fire, and great quantities of starch and water were left outside.

Some calico printers who had been out all night and were quite tipsy came toward morning, and one of them stumbled into one of the puddles. He found it so sticky that all his clothes stuck to him so fast that he had to stay in bed next morning till his wife took them out.

The man knew from his trade that the starch and water had formed a very powerful and valuable gum. He went back to the place of the fire and investigated, and the result was the discovery of the adhesive gum now used in sticking postage stamps and which has made many rich. But temperance lecturers need not know it.—Boston Globe.

A Vivid Imagination.

A furniture dealer tells a little story that shows how some people are constituted. A lady ordered an elegant easy chair of a peculiar kind. It was made and sent to her house. She examined it carefully and critically, finally remarking that it suited her exactly, with one exception—it was too soft. She sent the chair back to be made a trifle harder. It was returned to the shop and put aside. Nothing was done to it. After a lapse of about a week the chair was sent out again. The lady again examined it and now found it too hard. She was sorry, but when she paid so much to get an article for her own comfort she wanted it just right, so she sent it back to the shop for another change. The chair was again put aside for a week or ten days and sent out for the third time without the least alteration. This time it was just right. She took the chair, paid for it and was sorry it had not suited her at first. The poor woman never knew that the chair had not been changed a particle.

Deceptions of Wild Birds.

Falcons, hawks—the largest species—can compress their features and look very slim if they think it necessary to do so.

As to the owls, they can hump up into any position they think most suitable. It is useless to look for these self-preserving traits in any of the family kept in zoological collections, for the birds are so accustomed to see

large numbers of people passing and repassing or standing in front of them that they treat the whole matter with perfect indifference. They know that at a certain time their food will be brought them and that they are otherwise perfectly safe.

Then the raptures in a wild state have a bloom on their plumage like the bloom on a bunch of grapes which is not often seen when in captivity.

An Elephant Story.

An elephant train was on its way from Lucknow to Seetapore, and one elephant, becoming lame, knelt down and refused to go on. The elephant next in the column stopped of its own accord and when driven on turned back and began without instructions to remove some part of the load. Instances of aid rendered by birds to others in distress may also be found, showing that the instinct of sympathy exists and takes form in action when the causes of the sufferings are such that the fellow bird can understand and see its way to remedy.—London Spectator.

Novel Funeral Instructions.

Curious instructions as to the manner of her burying were left behind by an old lady at Stockport, England. Her funeral, she directed, should be attended by six of the best hored coaches Stockport could provide, and another direction was that after the interment the funeral party should repair to the best Tory hotel in Oldham, there to be served with the best repast the house could afford, which was to be supplied by a Tory landlord and served by Tory waiters.

Brought Him Back to Earth.

He—What name shall I invent for thee, dearest—what appellation that in a single word can express all my soul's desire, all my heart, all my passion, all—She (exceedingly unromantic)—Well, John, what's the matter with Jane? As a name it's always been good enough for me, and I thought it ought to be good enough for you.

Covered the Case.

Old Practitioner—Well, how did you succeed with your first diagnosis? Did you profit by my advice? The Young Doctor—I think I did, sir. I told the patient that he was suffering from a combination of liver, stomach, heart, lung and brain trouble. O. P.—Good! No chance of a mistake there.

Willing Acquiescence.

"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood's ways all at once," said the happy bride.

"Oh, I won't," he replied. "I hope you'll keep right on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."

An Ex-Convict.

Jolksley—I once heard a man say that he would rather be an ex-convict than anything else he could think of. Polkey—The ideal! How eccentric! Jolksley—Not at all. The man was in the penitentiary for life.

A Mismother.

Cobwagger—Look here! Did you break that rubber plant? Freddie—That ain't no rubber plant. I pulled all the leaves out, and it didn't stretch a bit—Judge.

YOUR HELP NEEDED.

An Appeal for Funds to Furnish the New Free Consumptive Hospital at Gravenhurst—Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Mr. W. J. Gage, and Other Trustees in Receipt of Many Calls for Admission from all Parts of Canada—Beyond Doubt the Most Pressing of all Charities.

The statement of Dr. John Ferguson, one of Toronto's well-known physicians, that "if consumption patients were properly isolated and treated, within ten years from now tuberculosis would be one of the rarest of known diseases," is full of moment to the people of every community in Canada. Without indulging in any unnecessary alarm, the serious thought is that the victims of consumption are found in all parts of the country and among all classes of people.

The letters received by the Association are of the most heart-rending kind. One mother tells how she mortgaged her furniture for one hundred dollars to place her daughter, sick of consumption, under treatment in the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, and in so doing saved her life. The Free Consumptive Hospital had not then taken shape. Rev. C. O. Johnston, Toronto, writes Mr. W. J. Gage: "I have a family greatly afflicted with consumption in my church. Five sons and daughters have already fallen out of a family of ten, and I fear the end is not yet." Another, in sending a contribution to the fund, says: "I do not know of a greater disgrace to Canada than her neglect of poor consumptives." Rev. Fred. W. Hollinrake, Grimsby, Ont., writes: "We have in our town a young married man with two little girls—a printer by trade—who has been suffering for some time. He did not desist work until this week. I was up to see him this afternoon. He is lying in bed and very weak. I feel the Sanatorium is the place for him and that he is not too far gone. Ere this he would have entered the Sanatorium but for the question of means. Would it be asking too much of you to write the afflicted one, or kindly see that it is done? He is a member of my church here, and the poor fellow seems very much disengaged."

What to do to help stamp out this disease is being practically answered by the National Sanitarium Association, who four years ago built the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, thanks to the generosity of Mr. W. J. Gage and the Executors of the late Hart A. Massey, and who have now just completed a magnificent building to be known as the Free Consumptive Hospital, again the gift of Mr. W. J. Gage and the Massey Estate.

What this method of treatment means is shown in the fact that in four years 510 patients have been treated, and of these over 800 have been cured or so helped that they have gone back to work, caring for wife or children or those otherwise dependent upon them.

The new Free Consumptive Hospital is situated in Muskoka, not far from the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, so that the same benefits that have been given to patients of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, by virtue of its excellent situation, should go also to the poorer patients, whose only hope is in being received where neither money nor price is necessary.

Absolutely free, to all intents and purposes, are the words written above the door of the Free Consumptive Hospital, and all that is wanting now is that sufficient money be contributed to furnish the hospital with beds and in other ways to properly equip it. The National Sanitarium Association, because of their heavy debt, are unable to undertake this part of the work, and appeal to the public in all parts of Canada—for all are concerned—for money sufficient to meet this purpose. Amounts large or small will be welcomed. A single dollar will do something, \$5 or \$10 will do more. Others are contributing in \$50 amounts—a sum sufficient to furnish a cot. Out of their abundance there will be some who will send their cheques for \$100 or larger amounts.

Contributions will be received by Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief Justice, Vice-President National Sanitarium Association, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman Ex. Com., Toronto; or the National Trust Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King Street East, Toronto.

J. C. Drummond, the principal witness for Kennedy in the Irene Cole murder trial at Brantford, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

The Literal Truth.

Dunns—What do you mean by sending me word that you were not in?

Debts—I didn't. I sent you word that I was out. Dunns—Well, and what did you mean by that? Debts—Exactly what I said. I am out of cash.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Amplifying Him.

First Guest (at banquet)—Is this diamond backed terrapin?

Second Guest—That's what the caterer calls it.

First Guest (tasting it)—Well, he's a prevaricator.

Sentence Suspended.

"Her voice was tried by a famous singing master."

"Was it found guilty?"

Getting in debt is like sliding down a greased pole; getting out is like climbing the same pole.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for asthma and colds, especially rheumatic colds. Mrs. H. Barnes, Shadley, Alnwick, N. H., U. S. A.

J. O. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

All druggists.

for Night Coughs

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

Carpet Department News.

The many interesting items the New Spring Goods are bringing, our Housefurnishing Department is attracting numbers of ladies. This season, we have outvied our greatest previous efforts in making this department the finest and best equipped in this part of Ontario.

A number of the New Carpets and Rugs have already arrived. We will be pleased to have you inspect them. It will pay you to come even if you're miles away.

We have a complete range of everything needed in furnishing a home, many of which are our own exclusive goods.

New Curtains.

Overflowing with the newest styles brought forward this season, our Lace Curtain assortment now awaits and invites your attention.

While the usual large range is here, we have made special effort to have the very latest novelties in all lines. Our close connection with the leading makers in the world makes this possible—enabling us to show the choicest and newest as soon as produced—"Nottinghams," Swiss Net, Brussels Net, Battenburg, Marie Antoinette, Tapestry and Chantilly—we have them in a large variety of patterns and qualities.

Our New Styles are sure to interest you, the values are worthy of your attention, we'll be pleased to have you see them.

Carpet Sweepers.

The "Bissell" Carpet Sweeper is without question a great labor-saving machine. It has relieved woman of one of the hardest tasks she has to perform.

Sweeping is no longer dreaded by the woman possessing a Bissell Sweeper as it not only reduces the labor of sweeping—but saves backaches, brightens and preserves the carpets, prevents the dust from rising and settling on the furniture or from filling the lungs of the operator, thus making sweeping a pleasure.

We have a full assortment of the latest designs of Bissell's Sweepers, in all the leading wood colors, ranging in prices from \$2.25 to \$2.00.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50 MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressing and embroidery; fancy work; household hints; etc. etc. Subscribers to-day, or send 50 cents for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stamps, Rail-sides, etc., etc., Up-to-date, Economical and Attractive Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

All Sizes Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines.

Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO., 113-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE, Agent.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful' and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railroads, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS FOR \$1.75

MOTHERS RELY ON

Gray's Syrup to keep the children safe from Croup. It dissolves the thick sputum—clears the throat—breaks up a cold—and CURES COUGHS. Keep

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

always in the house. A bottle of this famous remedy is your best protection against those sudden night attacks of croup.

Equally good for all throat and lung troubles—for young and old. 25c. bottle.

We Will Continue This Half-Price WALL PAPER SALE

of ours until every roll of 1903 Paper is sold out.

In the meantime too, we are prepared to show you all the 1904 Papers now to hand, 100,000 rolls assortment to select from.

The finest lines ever before shown or made. Prices most tempting, ranging from 3c. per roll up.

Plain Ingrain Papers with 50 shades to select from: prices 10c. per roll, 30 in. wide, or 5c. per roll of ordinary roll covering.

Borders and Frieze to match from 2c. per yd. up. The most beautiful Friezes you ever laid eyes on.

It will pay you to travel many miles to secure our Papers and our Bargains.

Painting, Paperhanging, Graining, Decorating, lowest prices; also Oils, Lead, and Dry Colors, Mixed Paints at bottom prices.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

La Grippe

CURED BY
Chamberlain's
Cough
Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
Village Clerk. Agent for Quinte Laundry
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Montreal; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal
General Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Associated
with Illinois State Board of Health, and Member
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICE—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.

HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc-
Cormick's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BAREISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McCannay Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. **L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.**

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The English Vitalized Air, Gas, and
the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

**Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50

Now subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificient Christmas number.
Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited.
LONDON, ONT.

**Wore Plasters on His Back
for Eight Years.**

To the O. R. Medicine Co. Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS.—
For years I suffered with weak back
and was unable to stand straight. I have
only used three bottles of O. R. KIDNEY
CURE and now I am as strong as it
was twenty years ago. I have con-
tinued the use of the plasters which I wore
constantly for eight years."

Yours truly,
H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N.B.

**Weak Kidneys are the Cause
of Many Diseases.**

They allow the deadly uric acid to accu-
mulate and slowly poison to death the
vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE heals, soothes and nourishes—as-
sisting nature in its efforts to restore the
health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE makes Weak Men and Women
strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c., from
all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
(in the local column will be charged as follows:
10c per line for Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 30 cents each insertion; over three lines,
per line, per insertion. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 100 per line.)

To Transient Advertisers.—10c per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train leaves at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex... 8.27 a.m. Accom... 10.35 a.m.
Accom... 8.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Miss Rosa Warren is visiting friends in
Trenton.

The local people have raised the price
of bread from 10 to 12c. per loaf.

Lieut. A. M. Loutitt, of Marmora, was
the guest of Capt. McKee, on Sunday last.

At Belleville Assizes last week, Rev.
Mr. Cragg of St. Ola was assessed \$25
towards plaintiff's costs, Mr. Sargent
having sued him for libel for accusing
the plaintiff of killing his chickens.

The case between Frank F. Zwick,
plaintiff, Stirling, and S. A. Montgomery,
defendant, which came up before
Magistrate Flint at Belleville on March
3rd, was dismissed with costs. Costs
\$18.75.

Owing to the severe winter weather,
the ice on the mill pond has been of an
extraordinary thickness. The ice next
to the dam was cut away during the
past week, and measured 6 feet 8 inches
in thickness.

Purdy vs. the G. T. R. was one of the
cases tried at the Belleville Assizes last
week. The plaintiff's daughter, while
driving, was killed at a crossing by a
G. T. R. train, and the company was
sued for \$10,000 damages. The jury re-
turned a verdict for the plaintiff for
damages of \$500.

Prof. Hunt, of Ontario Agricultural
College, will lecture in the Music Hall,
Stirling, on Friday evening, March 18,
under the auspices of the Stirling Horti-
cultural Society. He will also address
the school children on the afternoon
of the same day on "The Cultivation
and Care of Flowers."

Last week saw the greatest blockade
of the railways that has occurred this
winter. Mail was received here on only
two days, and all freight trains were
cancelled. On some of the roads further
west matters were still worse. The C.
O. R. from Trenton north was completely
blocked, and mails were sent north
by sleighs.

As will be seen by the minutes of the
Council in another column an effort is
to be made to have a closed mail sent
from here on the evening train going
west. Campbellford and other places
have had this mail for some time, and
there is no reason why Stirling should
not have the same privilege. It would
often be a great convenience to mer-
chants and business men.

A very pleasant feature of the meet-
ing of St. Andrew's Congregation in
Seymour East, on Monday afternoon,
Feb. 29th, was the presentation to the
pastor, Rev. John Moore, B.A., of a
beautiful fur lined overcoat and fur cap
and a well filled purse, together with a
handsome purse of money to Mrs. Moore.
Congratulations to Rev. and Mrs.
Moore as recipients, and to the congrega-
tion as donors of such liberal and
kindly gifts.

Representatives of the Presbyterian,
Methodist and Congregational Churches in
Toronto held a conference to discuss
union, and the opinion was strongly in
favor of such a course. This conference
was attended by the leading men in the
churches named, and may lead to im-
portant results. We would heartily
welcome a union of the leading Protestant
churches. It would be a grand
thing for the cause of Christianity in
the world.

Honorably Acquitted.

The Belleville Ontario of Wednesday
gives the following report of the liquor
case tried before Magistrate Flint:

"In the Rawdon liquor case which
came up before Magistrate Flint yes-
terday, Messrs. James Whiston of
Wellman's Corners, T. C. McConnell of
Springbrook, Robert Cook of Harold,
and John Eastwood of Belvieu, were
honorably acquitted on the charge of
purchasing liquor in an unlicensed
house. Charges against several others
were argued to-day and judgment was
reserved. Mr. P. J. M. Anderson acted
for the Crown, and Mr. J. E. Halliwell
for the defence."

The 49th Regiment.
(From North Hastings Review.)

The County Regiment, the 49th
Hastings Rifles, will have a new
Commanding Officer, Major J. R. Orr,
of the North Hastings Review, having
succeeded to that position on the com-
pletion of Lieut.-Col. Bell's Harris's limit
of time. The "Militia Orders" pro-
mulgated last week by the General
Officer Commanding, Lord Dundonald,
with the approval of the Minister of
Militia, contained the following:—

49th Regiment "Hastings Rifles"—

Lieut.-Col. E. Harrison, upon comple-
tion of his period of tenure of command,
is transferred to the reserve of officers.

80th December, 1903.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to com-
mand: Major J. R. Orr, vice-Lieut.
Col. E. Harrison, transferred. 80th
December, 1903.

Major Orr received a number of con-
gratulatory messages on his promotion.

Prairie fires caused great damage in
Oklahoma. Several people were burned to
death.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last.
Members all present. Minutes of meet-
ings held Feb. 1st, 22nd, and 23rd, were
read and approved.

An account from the Carbon Light
Co., of Toronto, amounting to \$26.75,

was read.

Also, an account from Mr. E. F. Par-
ker, for services as Clerk, with express
charges and postage, amounting to
\$18.55.

Moved by Mr. Hough, seconded by
Mr. Mather, that the Carbon Light Co.,
account be paid, and that the sum of
\$10.85 be paid Mr. Parker. Carried.

A communication was read from the
Belleville Board of Trade in reference
to the completion of the Trent Valley
Canal. It was on motion laid over for
future consideration.

The committee appointed to confer
with Mr. John M. Black in reference to
settlement of account with the late
S. S. Black, reported.

Mr. Meiklejohn gave notice that he
would introduce a by-law at the next
meeting of the Council to fill any office
that may be vacant, and to confirm
where necessary appointments already
made.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by
Mr. Hough, that Mr. Robt. Fletcher
engaged to light three lamps at \$3
per month, one at Mr. Whitty's, one at
Parker's corner, and one at Mr. Bird's
corner. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by
Mr. Mather, that Mr. Meiklejohn and Mr.
Hough be the lights committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by
Mr. Martin, that Mr. Mather, Dr.
Zwick and Mr. Hough be the street
committee. Carried.

The auditors' report was read, and
laid over for further consideration.

The collector's roll was returned,
showing all taxes collected except a few
small items amounting to \$7.87, which
sums the Clerk was instructed to return
against the properties.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by
Mr. Hough, that the sum of \$5 be re-
mitted to Mrs. Esther Green and Miss
Annis Green, being amount of taxes
overpaid by mistake. Carried.

The collector's salary was ordered to
be paid.

The Clerk was instructed to write the
Post-Master General complaining of the
inconvenience we have suffered through
the irregularities in the mail service,
and also requesting that we have a
closed mail service on the evening train.

On motion the Reeve was instructed
to authorize the Treasurer to cash orders
of the chairman of the indigent com-
mittee.

Council adjourned for two weeks.

February School Reports.

S. S. No. 1, Rawdon.

SR. IV.—Bertha Mosher, Edna Eg-
gleton, Ada McCurdy, Delbert Rod-
gers; Emma Kennedy.

JR. IV.—Volney Richardson, Ross
Keegan.

SR. III.—Arthur Richardson, Sarah
Wilson.

JR. III.—Bessie Kennedy, Cameron
Montgomery, Percy Kennedy.

SR. II.—Mabel Reid, Bessie McGee.

JR. II.—Emma McGee, Sofia Hos-
kins, Sandy McCurdy.

PT. II.—Hector Eggleton, Martha
Hutchinson, Flossie Montgomery.

SR. PT. I.—Raymond Reid, Annie
Mosher, Nellie McGee.

JR. PT. I.—Ethel Lanigan, Percy
McGee, Arthur Keegan.

Average attendance 25.

M. MACKENNA, Teacher.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Arranged in order of merit.

V. CLASS.—Margaret McCaggart.

Matilda Donnan, Anna Hawkins.

SR. IV.—Martha Farley, Nellie
Hawkins, Mabel Sills, Chester Sills,
Morley Reid.

JR. IV.—Sam Donnan.

SR. III.—Mabel Wilson, William
Snider.

AGNES M. FARGEY, Teacher.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

SR. II.—Willie Wright, Fred Ben-
nett, Mary McCavy, Patrick McCavy,
Emma Hawkins.

JR. II.—Annie Sills, Kathleen Kerby.

PT. II.—Tempe Hawkins.

MARY E. MACKINTOSH.

A Few Points.

Don't sit down and wait for some-
thing to turn up; turn up your sleeves
and get busy.

Call a man a diplomat instead of a
liar and he will be pleased; yet it
amounts to the same thing.

When a young man has anything to
say during a courtship he can figure on
holding his audience.

The coast defences of France are
being put into a state of readiness for
eventualities.

100 persons have been drowned by the
wreck of a French steamship off the
coast of Cochinchina.

Joseph Hatley of Anstruther Town-
ship, Peterborough County, was fined
\$150 and \$75 costs for selling liquor
without license.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., more than one
hundred homes have been flooded to the
second story and 800 families made
temporarily homeless by a sudden rise
in the Delaware River caused by an
ice gorge.

Representatives of the Lord's Day
Alliance had a private interview with Sir
Wilfrid Laurier and some of his
colleagues in reference to the proposed
Sabbath observance legislation at the
coming session of Parliament.

A frame house in the rear of the
Methodist church at Trenton was com-
pletely destroyed by fire Wednesday
morning. It was occupied by a number
of Syrians who made it their headquar-
ters for a peddling business. They es-
caped but lost all they had.

The O. R. Medicine Co. Limited,
Trenton, Ont., on leaving the Free Hospital,
writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the institution from which I
have received so much benefit. I can but tender my best thanks for the
kindness shown."

—Minnie Linklater, Hamilton, writes: "I have spent over nine months
at the Free Hospital for Consumptives. I believe I have been greatly
helped, and shall never hesitate to use my influence to further that
good cause."

There is no endowment, excepting the provision
made by three life insurance companies for six
beds for the current year. Only by the con-
tinued contributions of the Canadian public can
the work be maintained.

Patients are accepted from every part of the
Dominion, and there have been in residence during

the past year patients from Prince Edward
Island on the east to the Northwest Territories
on the west.

The railway taxation policy of the
Ontario Government involves taking for
the Government money which belongs
to the municipalities. Every
municipal Council in Ontario should
enter prompt and vigorous objection to
the policy proposed.

The liquor license-holders have sub-
mitted to the Ontario Government pro-
posed amendments to the liquor license
law. The Government will no doubt
give favorable consideration to these
suggestions of the license-holders.
They appear always more ready to favor
them than the temperance people of
the Province.

The bill promised by the Premier of
Ontario for further restricting the sale
of liquor has not yet been introduced in
the Legislature. A caucus of Govern-
ment supporters was held the other day
to consider the measure proposed by the
Premier, but it was found that there
were such differences of opinion that
there is no likelihood of any concerted
action being arrived at. On being ques-
tioned in the House on the subject the
Premier admitted that he did not know
when the bill would be brought down, or
if it would be introduced at all. It seems
that the Cabinet is divided on the
question, and many of their supporters
will not vote for anything more than a
tightening of the restrictions on the
traffic. It is evident therefore that the
temperance people cannot hope for
much, if anything from the present
Government, though it is believed that
the premier is in favor of an advanced
measure, which would go far to do
away with the evils of the drink traffic.

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A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

Word of this outrage found its way to Hector before the afternoon was far spent. His fury was as nothing beside the white anger that flamed in Bravo, who, really gentle soul that he was, cried for reparation; but while rage kept Hector dumb, Madeline had no doubt of her action, even though Asunta added to Bravo's impassioned demands the loud clamor of her hate.

"Madame," she blazed, "this is the mercy of Hispaniola. It was the same in Aruba. How did Marco meet it? With fire and sword and the rope. No quarter—no quarter! Let them perish."

The Queen, moved by the fate of the brave handful that already had taken death for her, was untouched by Asunta's scream of vengeance. Indeed, if it were possible, her tender eyes shone more tenderly, and the firm lines of her mouth quivered in a tremor of pity, as she raised her hand for silence.

"Hush!" she said. "Hush! Don Asunta. I know you hate Hispaniola; you must know how I hate her. But those who have fallen into our hands, they are wounded, they are helpless. If I were to order vengeance to be taken on them who cannot defend themselves, how could I ever look for mercy who showed none? If Stampa finds pleasure in crushing the weak, am I to debase myself to his level? Nay: rather let our prisoners be treated well: fed better, lodged better, if possible, than my own soldiers."

Bravo, the unimpeachable courtier, lost self-possession for a moment, and began to strut in contemptuous wrath. The Queen's eye noted the unwiting insult, and ready to forgive him for the sake of how many years' devotion, averted her head. He began to splutter and clutch empty air with gripping fingers.

"But, your Majesty, you must relate—" he began.

Madeline turned on him with a flash like the leaping of a sword from its quiet sheath. The old man stood open-mouthed while Hector was lost between admiration of this new manifestation of the Queen's nature, and sorrow for the abashed chamberlain.

"Must!" she cried. "Must! My pardon, Don Augustin. My pardon, sir!"

"Madame," he stammered, "O! madame, forgive—" And he burst into tears.

"Dona Asunta, Senor Grant, I pray you leave us."

A meeting with Asunta was not to Hector's liking, yet he was glad to go out of the room. Afterwards Bravo recounted to him with glowing pride what had passed.

"You were gone. I knelt before her. 'Don Augustin,' said her Majesty, 'all the years I was your pupil you taught me to remember, every moment of my life, what I am. You begged me, if I should see in a word or hear in a word of yours, a shadow of disrepect for me, for the Queen—you begged me to reprove you. You have taught me well, sir; you have taught me well who need not be teaching on that point. Am I not a Rihello?'

I ask you for advice, get guidance, perhaps for help: these I take, and for these I thank you. But, by the Holy Virgin, sir, I do not take orders. To make the offence heavier, you may must before Senor Grant, a—a—t anger—she stammered over the word, my friend: it was but her way of making me smart—and before Dona Asunta, one of my own people. Before the stranger and before my own I have been insulted! O! I was divine! She is true queen, and true woman too. With out passion what is a woman, what is a queen? Smooth, monotony a line of in a day, a kingdom seems to scorn in a week. A spice of the devil is welcome even in a saint."

"But the peace is made?" said Hector.

"The peace was never broken, my friend; it was only proved. It is strengthened now."

"I am glad."

Was All Crippled With Rheumatism

Could Scarcely Walk, But the Pains and Aches Have Entirely Disappeared Thanks to

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

The kidneys, after all, are responsible for rheumatism as well as most of the other pains and aches of the body, and lasting cure can only be obtained when the kidneys are set right.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most popular and successful kidney medicine of the day, because they act promptly and are of lasting benefit.

Mr. Charles Morris, Dorchester Station, Middlesex County, Ont., writes: "I desire to acknowledge from you the benefit I have received from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. For about twelve months I could hardly walk, on account of being so crippled up with kidney derangement and rheumatism."

"I had tried many medicines with-

out benefit, and, hearing of many being cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial. After having taken six boxes of this medicine in succession, I can truly say that I am in better health to-day than I have been for twenty years. The rheumatism pains have entirely disappeared, and I am well and hearty. As I am nearly seventy years of age, I consider my cure remarkable, and give all credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Si Medders—So they charged ye twenty-five cents for yer supper at the church fair?"

Josh Whifford—"Ya-ya, they soult it to me, b'gosh! Why, all I et was some scalloped oysters, an' some venison, an' deviled ham, an' chicken-salad, an' pork an' beans, an' a little piece o' lemon pie, an' some coffee an' doughnuts an' pecan-nuts."

CHURCH ROBBERY.

Si Medders—

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Si Medders—

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Lies Through Rich, Red Blood and Strong Nerves.

Deadly is a word that fairly ox-
presses many ailments under one
name. Poor blood, weak nerves, im-
paired digestion, loss of flesh. No
energy, no ambition, listless and in-
different. This condition is perhaps
the result of overwork, or the re-
sult of neglected health. You must
regain your health or succumb en-
tirely. There is just one absolutely
sure way to do this—take Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills. These pills will
bring you new life, fill every vein
with rich red blood, restore elasticity
to the skin, the glow of health
to the wan cheek; they will inspire
you with new energy and supply the
vital force of mind and body.

There is a far corner of the civi-
lized world where Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills have not brought health and
hope and happiness to some weak,
and listless, despairing person. If
you have not used the pills yourself,
ask your neighbors and they will tell
you these statements are solemn
truth. Mr. Charles Sauthier, Gor-
donville, N. S., says: "I was very
much run down and so weak I could
hardly work. It seemed as though
my blood was little better than water.
I tried several medicines, but I
got nothing to help me until I be-
gan taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
It was simply astonishing how quickly
these pills began to help me and how
much new life and vigor they
put into me. I am a cook by profes-
sion, and the fact that I was able
to cook for fifteen men last winter
is the best proof that the pills have
made me as sound as ever I was."

There is no mystery about the
power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to
put new life and strength into you.
They actually make new blood, and
that is why they cure all blood dis-
eases, like anæmia, indigestion, liver
and kidney troubles, headaches and
backaches and the special ailments of
women. Through the blood Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills feed and steady
the nerves, strike at the root of
nervousness, cure St. Vitus dance,
its neuralgia, sciatica and partial
paralysis. All these diseases spring
from bad blood and disordered nerves
and they have all been cured per-
sistently and permanently by Dr. Wil-
liams' Pink Pills. Sold by all med-
icine dealers at 50 cents a box or
six boxes for \$2.50, or by mail from
the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

ELECTRIC FISHES.

There are about 50 species of fish
known to possess electrical organs
capable of imparting a shock. A
special study of some of them has
recently been made by Professor Mc-
Kendrick, F.R.S., of Glasgow Uni-
versity, with the purpose of ascer-
taining the source of their peculiar
power. He finds that the electricity
is generated in specialized organs,
which are either modified muscles or
modified glands, structures which
in all animals manifest electric prop-
erties. In economy of production
these electric organs far surpass any-
thing yet contrived by man, just as
the light of the glow worm excels in
a similar sense out best efforts to
produce cheap illumination. In each
case there is a secret yet to be dis-
covered.

THE DAIRY AS A TEMPLE.

The people called the Todes, living
in the Nilgiri Hills, India, have a
curious religious ritual evolved out of
the ordinary operations of the
dairy. The priest, says Dr. W. H.
Rivers, is the dairyman, and the
temple is the dairy. Only the milk
of the sacred buffalo is churned in
the dairy temple. The milk of buff-
aloes that are not "sacred" is
churned in the front part of the huts
in which the people live. The dairy

An Irishman, who was arrested on
suspicion of being concerned in an
african outrage, was described at a
meeting as "a man whose heart
would be touched by the bleatin' of a
cruised worm."

ON A RANCH.

Woman Found the Food That
Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a
Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate
and her experience with the food
problem is worth recounting.

The woman at the ranch was pro-
minently the worst housekeeper I
have ever known—poor soul, and
poor me!

"I simply had to have food good
and plenty of it for I had broken
down from overwork and was so
weak I could not sit over one hour
at a time. I knew I could not get
well unless I secured food I could
easily digest and that would supply
the greatest amount of nourishment.
One day I obtained permission to
go through the pantry and see what
I could find. Among other things I
came across a package of Grape-
Nuts which I had heard of but never
tried. I read the description on the
package and became deeply interested
so then and there I got a saucer
and some cream and tried the fam-
ous food.

"It tasted delicious to me and
seemed to freshen and strengthen me
greatly so I stipulated that Grape-
Nuts and cream be provided each
day instead of other food and I lit-
erally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream
for two or three months."

"If you could have seen how fast
I got well it would have pleased and
surprised you. I am now perfectly
well and strong again and know ex-
actly how I got well and that was
the Grape-Nuts that furnished me a
powerful food I could digest and
make use of."

BRITISH AMERICA.

Seventieth Annual Meeting—Began
in "Family Compact" Days.

Prominent among the older of the
Canadian financial corporations
stands the British America Assurance
Company of this city, which com-
menced business in the days when
the affairs of this Province were con-
ducted by the old "Family compact." It was organized in 1883
and has its Governor, Deputy Gov-
ernor and Court of Directors, which
offices were filled by men whose
names are prominent in the history
of those stirring times in the Cana-
dian political world. The seventieth
annual meeting of the shareholders
was held yesterday and the report
presented shows that the company
has not only been of late years inden-
trified by having a Board of Direc-
tors, a President and Vice-President
substituted for the more stately titles
of its early years, but that it has
been keeping pace with the growth
and prosperity of the country. In
regard to volume of business it
compares favorably with many of
the leading fire insurance companies
of Great Britain and the United
States, its premium income having
reached last year the large sum of
\$2,873,336.47. This is derived from
agencies established throughout Can-
ada and the United States, though
some of its income comes from busi-
ness beyond the boundaries of this
continent. As will be seen by a refer-
ence to the figures published in the
report of yesterday's meeting, the year
1903 showed very favorable re-
sults and bears evidence of the favor
with which Ontario's oldest financial
institution is regarded by the insur-
ing public, not only at home, but in
its wider field of operations outside
the limits of Canada.

In his remarks in presenting the
annual report the President, Hon.
George A. Cox, stated that the
amount of the losses of the "British
America" by recent conflagration at
Baltimore had been ascertained to be
somewhat under \$210,000 (the
original figures published immediately
after the fire), which amount he
pointed out represented about ten
per cent. of the annual fire premium
income of the company. These losses
are being promptly settled, and it
will be gratifying to Canadians to
know that in the case of this com-
pany, as well as in that of the "West-
ern," these being the only two Toronto
fire insurance companies having
agencies in Baltimore, the losses re-
sulting from this exceptional disaster
will be met without seriously affecting
their financial standing.

BRILLIANT SUGGESTION.

Pat—"Old wrote to Callahan for
a job if Ol knew his address?"

Mike—"Phy don't yez wrote to
him an git his address?"

SAFETY FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

When a mother finds it necessary
to give her little one medicine she
cannot be too careful as to the remedy
employed. The so-called "sooth-
ing" medicines always contain poi-
sonous opiates, and these should
never be given to a child. Strong drugs
and harsh purgatives should also be
avoided. An ideal medicine for
young children is Baby's Own Tab-
lets, which cure all the minor ills
of childhood, and the mother has the
guarantee of one of the foremost an-
alysts of Canada that this medicine
contains no opiate. Milton L. Her-
sey, M. A. Sc., demonstrator in
Chemistry, McGill University says:
"I hereby certify that I have made
a careful analysis of Baby's Own
Tablets which I personally purchased
in a drug store in Montreal, and
said analysis has failed to detect the
presence of any opiate or narcotic in
them." Analysis is proof, therefore
that in giving their little ones Baby's Own
Tablets they are giving them an absolutely safe
medicine. Sold by all druggists or
mailed at 25 cents a box by writing
to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE RAREST FRUIT KNOWN.

The Island of Jolo covers fully 320
square miles. It is of coral formation,
and offers a most excellent harbor
to the west. In topography it is
gently undulating and covered
throughout its entire length by the
rankest tropical vegetation, valuable
teakwood being found extensively
throughout the entire district. No-
where in the world are more luscious
fruits produced. Among those pecu-
liar to this belt is the durian, which
is about the size of a muskmelon.
Its exterior presents somewhat the
appearance of a chestnut burr, being
prickly and tough; within, the fruit
is white and juicy. It is due to this
peculiarity the American sol-
diers dubbed it the "vegetable lim-
burger." The mangosteen is another
of the rare fruits. It is the size
of an average orange, chocolate colored,
and has a very brittle skin. Inside,
four white sections contain a
colorless liquid. This is the rarest
fruit known, and the only one, so
it is claimed, that Queen Victoria
had never tasted, there being no
way of preserving the fruit for a suffi-
cient period after plucking to per-
mit of shipping to any distance.

IN SERVIAN ARMY.

A curious feature connected with
the Servian army is the manner in
which most of the regiments carry
the big drum. It is not so in most
countries, slung in front of the man
who plays it, but is placed upon a
small two-wheeled cart drawn by a
large dog, which has been so trained
that it keeps its place even through
the longest and most tortuous of
marches. The drummer takes up a
position behind the cart, and performs
on the instrument as the animal
pulls it along.

IN LEAF YEAR.

Hopeless Widower—"Nothing can
mend a broken heart."

Hopeful Widow—"Except Re-pair-

HE'S WELL-KNOWN IN PORT HOPE

MR. CHAS. GILCHRIST DE-
CLARES DODD'S KIDNEY
PILLS CURE HIS
DIABETES.

He Suffered for Ten Years and
Could Get no Relief Till He
Tried the Great Canadian Kid-
ney Remedy.

Port Hope, Ont., March 14.—
(Special)—It has long been admitted
that what will cure Diabetes, will
cure any form of Kidney Disease, and
Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured the
long standing Diabetes of Charles
Gilchrist of this place.

Mr. Gilchrist is easily one of the
best known men in Port Hope. For
fifteen years he was Chief of Police
and for twenty-two years Fishery
Overseer of the Dominion Govern-
ment. When asked regarding his
cure, he had no hesitation in saying
it was caused by Dodd's Kidney Pills
and nothing else.

"I had Diabetes and Kidney Dis-
order for ten years," he said, "My
usage was like brickdust and I had a
terrible backache. I tried doctors,
tried everything, but could get no
help till I was advised to try Dodd's
Kidney Pills. I commenced taking
them, soon began to get better and
am quite well now."

"If I had not used Dodd's Kidney
Pills I am sure I would have been in
my grave." Sound Kidneys take all impurities
out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney
Pills make sound Kidneys. They are
the greatest tonic of the age.

A BAD BREAK.

At last Mrs. Newlywed rose to her
feet at the annual business meeting of
the Very-best-society Club.

"Nominations for the presidency
being in order," she said, "I pro-
pose the name of Mrs. Tenderfeetings."

It is the opinion of a majority of us
here that she is our only member
capable of filling our retiring pres-
ident's shoes."

Mrs. Tenderfeetings sprang up hast-
ily, her eyes blazing.

"You horrid, hateful thing!" she
exclaimed, "when you know as well
as I do that she wears three sizes
larger than I do, and always has I
won't have your old nomination
so there, now!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT

is the only Liniment asked for at my store and
the only one we keep for sale.

The satisfaction of having the
washing done early in the day,
and well done, belongs to every
user of Sunlight Soap. 10¢

INTERESTING FIGURES.

During the year 1903 the Independ-
ent Order of Foresters paid Old Age
Benefits to over 200 members who
had passed the 70th year of age
mark and had become disabled. Under
the Constitution of the Order such
members receive each year after
that age one-tenth of the amount of
their policy. It ought to be noted
also that this Order does not collect
premiums from any of its members
after the 70th birthday. The accumu-
lated funds of this great institution
increased during 1903 by over \$4,
000 for every working day of the
year. The position of the institution,
therefore, was this, that while it
paid out over \$6,000 each day to
widows and orphans and disabled
brothers, it was able to lay up
against the future over \$4,000 each
day. It is even still more important
to note that the assets of the Order
increased in per cent. during the year
by a little over four times as much
as the obligations or the insurance at
risk.

The cheques of the I. O. F. for
Death Claim cheques, Dis-
ability cheques and Sick Benefit
Claims amount into thousands during
the twelve months. The operations
of the Society have, therefore,
brought financial help in greater or
smaller amounts to a very large num-
ber of people at times when it was
most needed.

1-2 YARD TALL

Handsome dressed in latest French Doll
Fashion with Dress and Waist in lovely
colours, trimmed with lace, lace collar,
lace cuffs, lace hem, lace trim, lace
Stockings, Gloves, Buckles, etc.

Turned Blouse Head, Full Skirt, etc.

Early Teas, Beautiful Sleeping

Dolls, etc. Hand-beaded, etc.

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colours, trimmed with lace, lace collar,
lace cuffs, lace hem, lace trim, lace
Stockings, Gloves, Buckles, etc.

Turned Blouse Head, Full Skirt, etc.

Early Teas, Beautiful Sleeping

Dolls, etc. Hand-beaded, etc.

1-2 YARD TALL

Handsome dressed in latest French Doll
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1-2 YARD TALL

Just Wait To See Our NEW WALL PAPERS

That is all we ask, just to see them.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 75c.

ALUMINUM WARE

Unbreakable.
Will Not Crack.
Will Not Rust.
Tasteless.
Odorless.
Non-Poisonous.
Light in Weight.

Wears the same all the way through.
Easily cleaned, and not affected by acids.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
Hardware, Mill Street.



Nothing Can Take Its Place.

You can't insure yourself any more than your house can insure itself. The man who prefers to save the money which Life Insurance costs forgets that while he is saving, his wife and family are running the risk of his death. Don't let them run the risk any longer. Have a talk with us about Insurance.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

Special Notice.

PERSONS WANTING HORSE FORKS

In their barn would save money to see us before purchasing.

We have a full line of either wood or steel, with or without leather or slings, and all the latest improvements and of the best manufacturers, which we will give special rates to be erected during the winter.

We are also dealers in U. S. Cream Separators, Wind Mills, Harness, and all kinds of Carriages.

Also a full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

Only one Cutter left, which will be sold at a great discount.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work and repairing. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

N. LANKTREE,
Joyce's Old Stand.

27 Horse for sale.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, Belleville, Ont., will be removed to the City Hall where he will continue to practice all the branches of law except that against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 185.

NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,

for 75c.

Dromedaries Smoke Cigars.
There is no reason why a dromedary should not be partial to a good cigar. Most dromedaries, according to a manager's proprietor, are particularly fond of tobacco smoke and can be made to do almost anything under its influence.

"Travelers in Egypt," he asserts, "relate more on tobacco smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When traveling on long journeys the dromedaries are in many cases required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tasks by smoking cigars. The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man.

"The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burned away. The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest."—Pearson's.

Errors and Excuses.

Emperor Sigismund of Germany, who reigned in the fifteenth century, in the speech in which he opened the council of Constance uttered an expression which Cardinal Placentinus corrected. The emperor replied, "Placentinus, however agreeable you may be to others, you please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarian Priscianus, whom you say I have offended."

Napoleon used to excuse his errors in orthography with the saying, "A man occupied with public business cannot attend to orthography."

Voltaire upon receipt of his first letter in French from Frederick the Great told Frederick that he was a better French scholar than Louis XIV., who committed many mistakes. Frederick replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarnish the brilliancy of his reputation.

The Clever Brahman.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmins in India possess in localizing thought, a prominent Brahman said recently: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country mere child's play. An ordinary Brahman chess player could carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual game played by the Brahmins consists in checkmating with one pawn designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various sounds and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triple acrostic in Sanskrit in a given meter, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his argument on religion."

A Great Old Man.

One Henry Jenkins died in England Dec. 6, 1670, at the alleged age of 169 years. He is said to have been a fisherman for 140 years. Though he could neither read nor write, his reach of memory was such that he would calmly give evidence in court in matters on which his memory went back 120 and 140 years. As a boy he is said to have taken a horse load of arrows to Northallerton to be forwarded north in time for the battle of Flodden. At the age of 100 years he used to swim a wide stream in Yorkshire with ease. He lived until four years after the great fire of London, was poor all his life, but subsisted cheerfully by thatching and salmon fishing.

Sandy's Reasoning.

A lady meeting her gardener in the grounds said to him: "Sandy, I am surprised that you do not marry. You have got a free house, coal and gas, also a weekly wage of 30 shillings, so I think all you want to complete your happiness is a wife."

And lend weight to her argument she added, "Adam, who was the first gardener, was given a wife."

"True for ye, ma'am," replied Sandy, "but he hadn't her long till he lost his job."—London Tit-Bits.

Civilized and Enlightened.

Teacher—Can you tell me the difference between civilized and enlightened nations? Pupil—My dad says civilized nations manage to get along all right if they are let alone, but that enlightened nations know enough not to let the civilized nations alone.

His Other Cheek.

"When an enemy smites me," said the plump looking hypocrite, "I always turn the other cheek."

"Why," asked the man who knew him, "do you want your enemy to go around with both hands disabled?"

As Far as He Knew.

"One of the component parts of sugar," said the professor, "is an essential in the composition of the human body. What is that?"

"I know!" shouted the grocer's boy. "Sand!"—Exchange.

Advice Not Free.

Lawyer—Well, you have at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine? Client—Ye-e-s. Lawyer—Very well, William, just add 10 shillings to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.

Cling a Case.

Mrs. Henpeck—We never know who our best friends are. Henpeck—That's so, my dear. Now, there's that fellow you jilted when you married me. He has never spoken to me since.

None knows the weight of another's burden.—Herbert.

Mozart's Musical Memory.

Mozart had a wonderful memory of musical sounds. When only fourteen years of age he went to Rome to assist in the solemnities of holy week. Immediately after his arrival he went to the Sistine chapel to hear the famous "Miserere" of Allegri. Being aware that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this renowned piece of music, Mozart placed himself in a corner and gave the strictest attention to the music and on leaving the church noted down the entire piece. A few days afterward he heard it a second time and, following the music with his own copy in his hand, succeeded himself of the fidelity of his memory. The next day he sang the "Miserere" at a concert, accompanying himself on the harpsichord, and the performance produced such a sensation in Rome that Pope Clement XIV. requested that this musical prodigy should be presented to him at once.

A Story of Whistler.

One day Whistler entered the atelier of his class in Paris and found that a red background had been arranged behind the model. At once he directed something of a duller tone to be substituted, and he scraped the red paint off the canvas of one of the pupils, putting in its place another background. But the red would show through. He scraped, studied and worked laboriously to get something that pleased him. The rest of the class surrounded the easel and eagerly watched the master. He looked up finally and said, "I suppose you know what I am trying to do?" "Oh, yes, sir!" they all chorused. "Well, it's more than I do," he replied grimly and left the place.

What Puzzled Him.

A well known clubman entered a police station and said to the sergeant, "I would like to have an interview with that burglar you arrested for breaking into my house last night." Sergeant—I don't know that I can allow you unless you first tell me what you want to see him about. Mr. Clubman—Oh, there's nothing secret about it. I just wanted to find out how he got into my house so easily; it's more than I can do at night.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium pictures, 1.75
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada, 1.80
The Weekly Sun, 1.80
The Toronto News (Daily), 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.80

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Especially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

FOR SALE

House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD, Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1905, 75c.

REXALL HOUSE HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—dye them the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Take a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlor, will be three times yearly. Watch for dates, three times yearly. Those having eye impairments free should call to consult the professor. Next visit will be in May.

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, and return to business offices.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 a.m.

Take full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent, 1 King St. East, Toronto.

For further information, apply to

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 235 W. Washington, D. C.

Settlers' One-Way Excursions, 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April, and return to business offices.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

51.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
51.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 1

Time to buy
your Easter
Tie, Shirt, Col-
lars and Cuffs.



Time to buy
your Easter
Suit, Hat and
Cap.

You'll get them new
and up-to-date here.

You'll get TOOKE'S
Shirts here.

Don't put off your Easter buying till the choice lines are picked over. The early bird gets the worm—be an early buyer and you get the best. Our New Suitings are like wonderland, so many patterns and colorings to choose from.

EASTER NECKWEAR.

See our West Window display of NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, etc.

Ladies' Easter Neckwear.

The ideal of fashion is here. The Ladies who have had a glimpse say they are the Nicest Ties that they ever saw anywhere. See our East window.

HATS and CAPS.

Our New Spring Styles will sustain our reputation as "Ward my Hatter." Don't be afraid to ask for any style of Hat or Cap at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

NEW SPRING GOODS

75 pieces Crum's Prints, extra fine quality, 12½ and 13c. yd.

100 pieces Heavy Print, "Farmer's Joy," colors guaranteed, 10c. yd.

100 pieces American Prints, extra quality, all fast colors, 7c., 8c., 9c. yd.

Chambrays, in all the new shades of Pink, Blue, Grey, Green, etc., mercerized finish, 12½c. yd.

Fancy striped Ginghams, in all shades, 10c., 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Linen Voile, the newest thing for a Shirt Waist costume, a large range of colors, 16c. yd.

A large assortment of Fancy Waistings in the ever-popular white Basket Cloth, Canvas, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Lustre, Delaine and Muslins, at prices from 10c., 20c., 25c. to \$1.00 and \$1.25.

A choice lot of samples of the popular New Dress' Materials for Spring and Summer. Order your own dress. Voile, Etamine, Eolienne, Crepe de Chene and Canvas, in all shades, no two the same, 75c. to \$1.50 yd.

NEW RAINCOATS—A large assortment to arrive next week. Your choice from \$2.50 to \$14.00.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR—Our Spring stock just opened up. Call and see it.

Ask for quotations on a barrel of Sugar.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

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FINE PRINTING

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A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added
this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDRED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking those who have already paid, we find that there are a number still in arrears. We hope those who have not paid will promptly act on this notice, and not delay longer.

NEWS-ARGUS

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been "Petrology" for the past year, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers Bank.

W. W. HAGEMAN, Proprietor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

SIR.—The condemnation of Russia by the press and people of England, the United States, and Canada, reminds one of our experience during the South African war. The abuse of Britain undoubtedly had the effect, to a great extent at least, of uniting the 400 million of British subjects, and of deeply moving Colonial patriotism. The abuse of everything Russian will produce the same result, and influence the Russian people in the same manner.

Russia adopts crooked, devious ways in international transactions, but are other countries quite innocent in this connection?

Only a short time since a nation which at present is very pronounced in denouncing Russian policy, pledged its honor by solemn treaty to appoint three "eminent jurists of repute" as members of a certain tribunal. In the Russian style this obligation was promptly repudiated. A little later the chief ruler of this same nation gave a fine specimen of special pleading in an effort to justify his conduct in relation to a canal scheme. Is it not true that a large part of this very nation was acquired as a result of shady acts?

While we should be perfectly safe in comparing Britain's behavior with that of any other nation on earth, yet has Britain at periods not played the Russian game?

In 1850 a Chinese vessel—the "Lorcha Arrow"—had managed to secure a British flag, which was unfurled over a crew of pirates. This vessel was boarded by a Chinese official with a few men, who seized and carried off twelve of the robbers. Was this sufficient reason for Britain to bombard Canton, kill Chinese citizens, and sink their junks? Was it the proper conduct for England to force opium into China at the bayonet point in the so-called "opium war"? Is there a valid excuse for having sent the present force into Tibet? Have Germany and Austria always accorded Poland good neighborly treatment?

Has Japan any right to land her soldiers in Korea? I am not aware that the Koreans were consulted in the matter. Russia has rights in Manchuria, which Lord Lansdowne was willing to recognize so long as Russia threw the country open to England in the matter of trade. Russia secured these rights in Manchuria through a treaty with China, the real owner, at the bayonet point it is true, but was not Russia prevented from sending her warships through the Dardanelles by the same method?

I am unable to understand why the regulations governing the relations of individuals should not apply as well to nations. It would appear that such a virtue or thing as a national conscience is of doubtful existence. Russian statesmen and diplomats are habitual, consistent, or in the vulgar phrase, cheerful liars, whereas those of other countries are spasmodic stretchers and lie when political exigencies appear to make lies useful as a source of revenue. Russians expect other people to lie as they do, but we hold up our hands in "holy horror" at Russian duplicity, yet do a little as a diversion, nevertheless; but of course ours are only white lies.

The torrent of abuse and ridicule of Russia is not dignified on our part and is of very doubtful service to Japan.

If the Russians of to-day do not belie their Crimean ancestors, Japan has a hard task to accomplish.

It is less than one month since hostilities began. The land forces of the rival powers have not yet clashed, and yet the columns of rubbish in the papers, as well as the prevalent talk indicate that Russia is hopelessly beaten. Is it possible our people have forgotten the war between Russia and Turkey, 1852-54? Then after this war for two years, Russia was capable of giving Britain, France, and Sardinia a fairly good argument for two years more, 1854-56. The Muscovites showed great endurance, tenacity, and courage, yet Russia succumbs to Japan before having been hurt! I have always regarded Russia, with one and a half millions of soldiers with the colors on a peace footing, as the greatest military power on earth, and in this case, when fighting for an open port of such vital importance to her. I fancy she will not yield until completely exhausted.

Although both Russia and Japan are conducting their operations in profound secrecy, yet our civilian military sage assure us that Russia has been "caught

Dr. Sheard, Medical Health Officer, Toronto, states that the present winter has been the worst for sickness in his experience.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Ask for quotations on a barrel of Sugar.

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Ask for quotations on a barrel of Sugar.

C. F. STICKLE.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

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READING OF THE WORLD

UNITED STATES LEADS IN PERIODICALS.

England Leads the World for Output of Novels and Romances.

The world's literary production by A. Crowell, in Current Literature, gives the following interesting figures:

Peynot and Orléans have estimated the number of books to 1898.	12,713,000.
1896-1898	42,000
1536-1636	575,000
1636-1736	1,225,000
1736-1822	1,800,000
1822-1887	6,000,000
1887-1898	17,825,000
1890	150,000
1890	150,000
1901	150,000
1902	150,000
1903	150,000

DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS. Orléans also estimates that since the introduction of printing the following percentage of different classifications of subject matter has held good:

Law and Sociology	25.42
Literature	20.86
Applied Science	12.18
History, Geography	11.44
Theology, Religion, Speculation	10
Miscellaneous and Bibliography	9
Philology and Languages	4.08
Natural Sciences	3.41
Art	2.62
Philosophy	1.38

GERMANY LEADS THE WORLD.

In point of number of output, Germany and German Austria collectively yearly lead the world. Then follow France, Italy, England, the United States and the Netherlands.

In creative works, England leads the world, having by far the largest output of novels, romances and works of pure imagination. In Germany educational work, theological works, and books for the young predominate. The largest number of historical works appear in France, and Italy leads in religious publications.

TO EVERY MILLION.

According to Professor Orléans it may be roughly estimated that at present rate of publication the average of books produced to every million inhabitants stands as follows in the most highly civilized countries of the world:

1-German Empire	354
2-France	344
3-Switzerland	388
4-Belgium	337
5-Italy	309
6-Sweden	300
7-No-way	175
8-Great Britain	175
9-Russia	85
10-United States	84
11-Spain	66

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.

As far back as 1882 a calculation was made of the percentage of periodicals according to the languages in which they appeared, which resulted as follows:

Per cent.	48
German	23
French	11
Spanish	6
Italian	6
Other languages	10

Periodicals to a million inhabitants in 1898 as follows:

1-United States	510
2-Switzerland	320
3-Belgium	233
4-Holland	141
5-Germany	141
6-France	156
7-Great Britain	112
8-Austria	98
9-Chile	88
10-Italy	78
11-Russia	77
12-India	33
13-Japan	17
14-Egypt	11

The various tables, as already pointed out, show that Germany leads the world in book production, and that the United States leads the world in the production of periodical literature. Germany is the land of thinkers, the United States the land of leaders.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY.

All the world takes pride in increase but in the matter of mental production quantity does not necessarily make for the highest results. The great increase in useful, technical and educational literature serves an important temporary purpose; but it would be well for the civilized world to call a halt on the phenomenal output of mediocre books that can have no lasting influence on the true culture of the world, from which must come at last the true freedom and universal peace.

PIPING BULLFINCHES.

Favorite Bird in England and the Time it Whistles.

Piping bullfinches are cheaper. For £5 a bird can be bought which will pipe three times, £4 will buy a two-tone songster, while £3 will buy a bird with one tone. A few months ago, bullfinches with these accomplishments ruled twice as high.

According to Mr. Charles Roehl, a London dealer, the reason for this high price is that the greater number has produced a much greater supply. He explained how this supply is obtained in his own case.

He employs a laundress in Germany who sees after a dozen numbers of boys in different parts of the country, who have from one to a dozen young bullfinches in their charge, and a small organ which reads off the names these bullfinches are doomed to learn.

Only 20 per cent. manage to learn one note, and the three-tone expert to two. Curiously enough, the market is not sanguine. English as Scotch. Rich people in the border are particularly enamored of piping bullfinches. One of the best priced bullfinches sold was bought by the late General Sir Hector Mac-Monal for £15. It piped "Tommy Atkins," "God Save the King," and "Auld Land Syne."

Scotch customers cause some

trouble by requiring bullfinches which pipe Scotch airs. Music which is suitable for the bigpipes is not to be legit by bullfinches. An attempt to train bullfinches to pipe "The Cook of the North" has resulted in dead failure and loss of £20 to Mr. Roehl.

"The march of the Gordon Highlanders" stands by itself. Several bullfinches of great prowess have managed to let half through it, but no further.

SOME HEROES' ENDS.

Death Passes Them By to Appear in Commonplace Form.

There are many instances of men who have bravely died in a hundred forms and at last have been killed by some common-place accident.

A type of the surprises which fate appears to have in store for those who seem to have charmed lives is the accident which ended the career of Captain Charles de St. Croix. He was one of the heroes who had survived the horrors of the Crimean war and lived face to face with death in all forms during that time. He seemed to invite death by volunteering for any specially dangerous duty, but he remained untouched while his companions fell all around him.

In later years he earned a reputation for being the most daring and lucky big game hunter in India and subjected himself to a thousand risks any one of which might have proved fatal. Yet his life was spared to be crushed out of him under the wheels of a London omnibus.

A companion of Captain St. Croix, Major Hanson, met an even more ignominious death. He had so many and marvelous escapes in the Crimean war and in the Indian mutiny that in the army he had gained the nickname of "The Devil's Own."

While skating he had a fall and fractured his thigh. Amputation became necessary and he died under the operation.

A pitiful fate was that of Major Richard Russel, another veteran of the Crimean war and Indian mutiny.

At one time he was one of the bravest and most envied men in the army, and yet he died miserably in the Belfast workhouse and was buried in a pine coffin provided by friends.

During the last voyage of the Jupiter, a negro boy was one of the bravest and most envied men in the army, and yet he died miserably in the Belfast workhouse and was buried in a pine coffin provided by friends.

Five deaths, including those of the captain, and his wife, occurred during the last voyage of the Jupiter, a Liverpool barque, which has just reached London from Iquique.

A firm of Birmingham tobacconists are helping the anti-tobacco smoking movement by placing notices in their windows to the effect that boys under sixteen will not be served.

Mr. Hall Caine, who is at St. Moritz, has greatly benefited by the rest and change of climate, but has had to abandon all work for a time, as he is suffering from general breakdown.

Wellington's army held no more heroic soldier than Colonel MacLagan and none more eager to court death.

Because of an unfortunate love affair he swore never to return to England alive.

He distinguished himself among his fellows as a man of reckless valor. He fought in more than eighty engagements and skirmishes, led half a dozen forlorn hopes and twice charged the enemy single-handed, but the death he sought never came near him.

When the campaign was over he made his home in Holland, and a few years later died from a pin scratch, which resulted in blood poisoning.

General Andre, one of the most noted duelists of his day in Europe, met a singular fate. He had not only survived the Peninsula campaign, where his deeds of valor were the wonder and admiration of Napoleon's soldiers, but he had fought twenty-two duels, and though he had killed a dozen of his opponents, had never received so much as a scratch.

At Lyons, says the "Petit Journal," the police have arrested four members of a gang of colliers who had put in circulation numbers of base ten-franc pieces with the effigy of Napoleon III. and the date 1859.

The efforts of the Vienna City Council to bring down the price of meat by securing the importation of Transatlantic produce is meeting with the strongest opposition on the part of the agrarian interests in Austria.

Thomas Price, of Welton, Daventry, has just celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. His eldest son, aged seventy, took part in Lord Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880. He lives with his father, who relates that he is "my boy."

M. N. Kourmakoff, a Russian mining engineer, has been requested by the Emperor Menelik to examine the gold deposits along the Sobat River, a tributary of the Blue Nile. The deposits are 300 miles from Addis Ababa, and to the west of that place.

Lord Roberts has written to a Belgian gentleman intimating that the members of all Yeoman battalions which took part in the late Boer war are entitled to wear the South African medal, or ribbon, attached to the waistcoats of their ordinary dress.

"BABY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

A young photographer, when asked what sort of subjects presented the greatest difficulties to him, replied, without a moment's hesitation:

"Babies. I don't mean the babies themselves," he added; "it is not so hard to get what I consider satisfactory negatives of them. It's the relatives that make all the trouble."

"For instance," he continued, "I took photographs of a little ten-months-old fellow the other day in six different positions. Yesterday I sent the proofs to his mother, and to-day she brought them in."

"I'm sorry," she said, "without any obvious grief, but none of these negatives will do."

"Not one of the six?" I inquired, though I was prepared for what was to follow.

"No," she said. "I'm afraid not. You see, I like this one very well, though, of course, it doesn't really do baby justice; but his Aunt Ellen says it's an absolute caricature of the dear little fellow! The one she likes I don't care for at all; and his papa says he never should know for whom it was intended, it looks so cross, and baby is such a sunshiny child! The one he likes, this smiling one, I shouldn't consider it for a moment, for it makes the baby's mouth look so much larger than it really is."

"His grandmother chose that one, but as Cousin Fanny said, there's a very queer look to the child's eyes in it—very queer! However, she likes that one where he's almost crying—that sober one! You ought to have heard baby's grandfather when she said she liked it. He really desired the thing, for what he said seemed so sensible! He asked me why I didn't have some more taken, and see if they wouldn't be at least one that would really look like baby. Now, when can we get to be done?"

ASERINC EATERS.

The practice of eating arsenic is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Australia, Hungary, and France. They believe that this poison enables them to grow with ease heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the chest.

Master of House (to butler applying for post)—"Can you open a bottle neatly?" Applicant: "Um; not so very, sir. You see, I've lived mostly in champagne families."

NEWS OF THE OLD LANDS

GREAT BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT AND ABROAD.

Important Happenings and Occurrences of Most Recent Date.

The number of horses eaten by Poles has grown from 20,000 in 1900 to more than 30,000 a year.

The employees of the East Prussian Tramways have formally declared a strike. About eight hundred men are involved.

The conveyance of eggs from Galway to London costs £4 per ton, while from Russia to London the cost is only 25s.

For conducting a betting agency in Devonport Dockyard a skilled laborer with nineteen years' service is to be discharged.

It has been decided by a Swiss tribunal that an ordinary, unpretentious tombstone is a necessity and cannot be seized for debt.

In Germany working men are visited at their homes on pay-days by savings bank officials to collect their savings for banking.

It is proposed that the Lord Mayor of Manchester shall have at call a carriage and pair, at a cost to the council of £250 a year.

"Empire Day" will be celebrated annually at Gibraltar and Mauritius as public holiday on May 21 in memory of Queen Victoria.

A new flying machine has been invented by Captain Frassineti, of the Indian army, which, it is claimed, solves the problem of dirigible ballooning.

It is stated that the Pope had decided to publish an annual budget dealing with receipts from Peter's Pence, and showing how they are expended.

The breaking up of the old royal yacht Victoria and Albert has commenced at Portsmouth. None of the wood is to be sold, but will be burnt in the dockyard.

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CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Good Blood Makes the Lungs Strong and Expels Disease.

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctor has given you up. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the only measure of safety. Do not let the blood become thin and watery. That is an open invitation to disease to take possession of your system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop it builds up, strengthens and invigorates the patient to a point where the disease disappears. Here is a bit of positive proof. Miss Blanche Durand, St. Edmund, Que., says: "While out boating in September, 1901, I got my feet wet and took cold. I treated the cold in the usual way, but the cough seemed to cling to me. As several months passed by and I was not getting better, I went to a doctor in January, 1902, and he told me that my lungs were affected and I was in consumption. Returning home a friend in whom I had much confidence strongly urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking these pills and soon found they were helping me. The cough grew less severe, my appetite improved and my strength began to return. I continued taking the pills for about two months, when I found my health fully restored, and I have not since experienced any weakness. I am sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Such cases as these prove the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new rich, red blood, and in this way cause all diseases due to bad blood and weak nerves. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COREA'S CAPITAL.

Old Seoul, with its festering alleys, its winter accumulations of every species of filth, its plastering mud and penetrating foulness, has almost totally vanished from within the walls of the capital. The streets are magnificent, spacious, clean, admirably made and well drained. The narrow, dirty lanes have been widened; gutters have been covered, and roadways broadened; until, with its trains, its cars and its lights, its miles of telegraph lines, its Railway Station Hotel, brick houses and glass windows, Seoul is within measurable distance of becoming the highest, most interesting and cleanest city in the East. It is still not one whit Europeanized, for the piquetness of the purely Korean principles and standards of architecture has been religiously maintained, and is to be observed in all future improvements. This transformation is largely due to Japan's example, and to English official energy and influence.

The reporter was interviewing the new millionaire. "Is it true that you are going to endow a chair in that University?" "Pardon a chair!" he thundered; "why, I can give a whole set of furniture, an' I'll do it, too. Say that in yer paper. There ain't nothing cheap about me."

HELP YOUR CHILD.

When your child—whether it is a big child or a little baby—suffers from any of the minor ailments which come to children, or is nervous or fidgety and doesn't sleep well, give it Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure, and the safest, because it is absolutely harmless. It will help the feeble new born babe as surely as the well grown child. Mrs. F. D. Kirk, The Baronet, N.B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with most satisfactory results, and do not feel safe without them in the house. I find that one dose is usually sufficient to cure the small ailments of the stomach or bowels." If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers write direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is the half of six?" "Tommy," I don't know, sir," "Teacher," "Now Tommy, if two men stole six dollars, and they agreed to divide it equally between them, how much would they get each?" Tommy (whose father is a magistrate)—"Perhaps fourteen dollars, sir."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents—63

Iride (exchanging bridal costume for travelling dress)—"Did I ever nervous at all during the ceremony, there?" Bridesmaid (envious)—"A little at first, dear; but not after George had said 'I will!'"

La grippe pneumonie, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone. It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic. The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

Price: S. C. WELLS & CO. 200 250. 50¢ 61 1/2 Roy, N.Y. TORONTO, CAN.

15-04

HE CURES CONSUMPTION POPULAR OTTAWA

MARVELLOUS RESULTS CLAIMED IN FRANCE.

Dr. Joseph Marmorek Effects Cures by Subcutaneous Injection of a New Serum.

This is an attempt to write plainly and soberly of a marvelous thing that has happened.

Dr. Joseph Marmorek has cured tuberculosis—definite, established, unquestionable tuberculosis—by the subcutaneous injection of a new serum invented and used by him at his clinique in Paris to over 100 patients during the past year, says a writer in The London Mail.

Some one had said that every man is a crank until his idea succeeds. On that notion, or the common idea that everything good sooner or later becomes the food for argument, this man and his treatment have been subjected to much unconsidered and inconsiderate comment, not pronouncing either fair or impartial.

Austrian Jew by birth, Dr. Marmorek came to Paris a few years ago to study with Pasteur, who was so attracted by him as to give pointed encouragement to his eager interest in serum work. He has now distinguished himself and is best known for a sound and successful treatment of pulmonary fever. A light, tall, fair-haired man, modest in speech, representing in manner, he holds himself to the pursuit of his life with a winsome, persistent enthusiasm which is the real genius of sincerity.

TOXIN FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Of his recent researches toward a cure for tuberculosis, he writes as follows: "The true toxin has hitherto escaped research, as no way had been discovered to cultivate the bacillus on a feeding ground approaching as nearly as possible the natural conditions. The present method I adopt for getting the toxin in the test tubes is in this way:

"Young bacilli are bred primitives (as I designated them in a communication to the International Congress of Medicine of 1900) on a nourishing ground consisting of leucotoxic calf's serum (white corpuscles) and yolk broth, mixed with glycerine. After a certain number of changes which the bacillus undergoes on this new feeding ground one is highly astonished to find no tubercle, but, on the contrary, another toxic substance, which kills small animals, and to which tuberculous animals are no less sensitive than healthy ones.

"One can, at this point, make rabbits and guinea pigs immune against subsequent infection. Horses are also immunized with this filtered, bacilli-free product containing the toxins, and from the blood of the animals is obtained the new anti-toxic serum.

Experiments were first made on tuberculous animals; then on human subjects. The bacilli which have been treated for a protracted time with this leucotoxic heated serum are readily mastered and reabsorbed without forming the usual abscess, without causing a general infection; while forming an inoculatory instrument against subsequent tuberculosis infection."

CASE OF COUNT HOCHBERG.

However, after some unsuccessful experiments, Dr. Marmorek in the spring of last year began to make active and successful use of serum, steadily continuing treatment on now over 100 consumptives, and so far with a fine absence of failure.

Mr. Israel Zangwill, the author, brought the treatment before the notice of a dying man in Florence who was suffering from intestinal tuberculosis, aggravated by six fistulas, the largest over thirteen inches in length. Count Hochberg, the patient in question, is the brother of the better known Prince Henry of Pless, and had become so weak from this trouble that in April last he was incapable of standing without the greatest effort and pain, was too weak either to stretch or to hold up a book while reading, and was visited regularly by most violent cold sweats, shivering fits, and recurring fevers.

So, after recourse to the most prominent German specialists and surgeons, including the celebrated Dr. Geheimrat von Mikulitsch-Rodetzky of Breslau, who had operated on him for three of the worst fistulas, he determined to try the new Parisian cure, and from Florence to Paris he was carried helpless to his last hope.

Dr. Marmorek, considering the case so grave and so far advanced, determined to administer the serum daily although his usual treatment involves a break after every three days' injections, and, beginning treatment at once, visited the weak and sinking man at his own hotel.

What followed reads more like a fairy tale than sober fact. On the third day the violent shivering fits abated; after the tenth injection Count Hochberg rose and walked; after the thirteenth injection, the skin taking a slight inflammatory appearance, it was decided that the treatment had been sufficient; and two more injections closed the emergence from the elusive but tenacious fistulas into hopeful health.

NO TRACE OF THE DISEASE.

Then those who treated the Count, who had given up hope, who had foretold early paralysis and death, who had reluctantly passed him from the orthodox practice to the alleged quack, came wondering to Paris. There, at an informal reception in the patient's room, the great Dr. Mikulitsch, with Prof. Hartman and Dr. Soulier of Paris, made an exhaustive examination, entered upon with doubt and scepticism but closed with quite cordial but half-burdened congratulations to the wonderful man who had injected mysterious life under the skin of the stomach of a dying man.

Truly a memorable rout! No trace of indication of consumption could be found. The three fistulas had dried up, only the three ugly skin wounds, legacies from the early oper-

POPULAR OTTAWA MAN IN LUCK

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF STONE IN THE KIDNEYS.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the Well-known Sportsman, Tells Why He is Grateful to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Ottawa, Ont., March 21—

"Few people in the Capital are as well known and popular as Mr. 'Sam' Cassidy, proprietor of the Bijou Hotel, Metcalfe Street. As a hunter and fisherman of more than local reputation, he has become known to followers of the rod and gun all over the country, and many of the members of parliament who make an annual sojourn here are counted among his personal friends.

The news, therefore, that he has

found a complete cure for a dangerous malady will give general satisfaction. Speaking of it he says:

"My friends all know that I have been troubled for years with Stone in the Kidneys; that though I consulted the best physicians and tried nearly every remedy I could think of, I was unable to get better.

"Some time ago a friend told me

Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me.

As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. I cannot imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the warmest gratification towards Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney

Pills will cure it.

actions, remained. The great German surgeon and specialist was the first to beg for a tube of the triumphant serum for experiment and use, while the grateful Count Hochberg, whose weight has increased now 40 per cent. in five months, with the spirits, bright eyes, and light springy step of a man in sound health, is off on a tour round the world, with the elation and exuberance of a man who has temporized with death, drifited half into the dark eternal, yet emerged unscathed.

Many doctors have examined him, all confident of finding the evil thing there still, yet no one has been successful in the quest. It is difficult to realize or soberly appreciate the metamorphosis which has been brought about.

Unquestioned cures have been wrought, both in pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis, and only one of the most prominent has been here detailed. No error has been suggested, and if these hundred odd patients are suffering from a common delusion, then the flaw in the cure or the fraud in the curer is beyond the wit of the writer to discover.

EARLS AND DIDN'T KNOW IT!

House of Courtenay Lost Title for Three Hundred Years.

The death is announced at Powderham Castle, near Exeter, of the thirteenth Earl of Devon, in his ninety-third year says the London Express.

The late Earl, who was prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and rector of Powderham Castle, who received the honor of knighthood from Edward the Black Prince the day before the battle of Neville in Spain.

One branch of the Courtenays were Counts of Odessa, and another became allied to the royal family of France. In England the Courtenays have been allied to the Bonvilles, Bohuns, Spencers, St. Johns, Bishops, Veres and royal house of Plantagenet.

With the city of Exeter the family has always been closely associated and in older times there were stout struggles for privileges between the Earls of Devon and the Mayors of the city.

Few, if any, titles in the peerage have been, for long periods of their history, involved in more mystery

THIN DIET.

No Nourishment In It.

It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Mo. woman says: "I had an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee, got so bad I couldn't digest food and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live, but of course did not gain.

"It was about 5 months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that for I gained rapidly and can now eat a good meal and drink from 1 to 3 cups of Postum each meal and feel fine.

"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now and make Postum by directions on box and it is just now I never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is a brew from field grain with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds healthfully well where coffee has done damage as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's no reason.

Get the little book, "The Friend to Wellville" in each package.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

and doubt than that of the Earls of Devon.

For several hundreds of years the heads of the house of Courtenay were earls without being aware of it. Indeed, so far were they from being acquainted with the dignity that should have been theirs that they accepted baronetcies and viscounties, and were proud to hold them.

After three centuries had passed, however, an astute lawyer discovered the patent among some old records, and found that there were two missing words "de corpore" usually inserted in patents.

The discovery meant that the earldom could be inherited by collateral heirs, and a Courtenay in 1831, after a hard fight, established his right to sit among his peers. The peerage he recovered was the one created by Queen Mary.

Five times the earldom has been supposed to be extinct. Four of its holders have been attained and four beheaded.

Queen Mary revived the earldom in favor of Edward Courtenay, who, in the previous reign, when only twelve years of age, was committed prisoner to the Tower. He was released when only twenty-eight years old, and he died at Padua of poison.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, *ss.*

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay to the State of Ohio ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for Frank J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. 75¢. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Over Sixty Years.

A contemporary opposed to the use of tobacco, says: "The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it will soon break up the relationship."

It would be broken up much sooner were the ladies to pledge themselves to kiss every man who does not.

BEST WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Goes via Lackawanna, March 18th. Ten Dollars, ten days via Water Gap. Stop-over at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sleeper to Philadelphia. Return accommodations now 289 Main Street, Buffalo.

"No," said the rather elderly heiress, "I do not love you, Mr. Timmins." "But," pleaded the young man, with all the fervor that a string of debt can inspire, "but could you not learn? One is never too old to learn, you know."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he could find a test case.

Veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion. 60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.

When the self-made man begins to crow the old rooster has to occupy a back perch.

Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for children with colic. It soothes the child, eases the pain, relieves wind, colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for children. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.

CR.

Interest on Debentures and Deposits

Written off Office Furniture and Premises

Dividends

Transferred to Reserve Fund

Balance, Profit and Loss

1,249,432 59

\$3,304,407 58

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Xmas. and a prosperous New Year.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

The Dominion Permanent LOAN COMPANY TORONTO.

—THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company was held at their offices, 12 King Street West, Toronto, on March 2nd. There was a good attendance of Shareholders present.

The President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, presented the following Report of Directors and Statement of the affairs of the Company.

Your Directors herewith submit the Thirteenth Annual Report of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company, together with a statement of the accounts for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1903, duly certified to by the Auditors, both as to the correctness of the Report and the satisfactory result of their inspection of the securities of the Company.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that active and profitable employment has been found for the funds of the Company during the past year, the demand for satisfactory loans being sufficient to call into requisition the available funds of the Company.

The earnings of the past year have enabled the Company to declare and pay dividends amounting to \$88,788.31, and to permit the transfer of \$45,000 to the Reserve Fund of the Company. After payment of such dividends, and the addition to the Reserve Fund of \$45,000, and the writing off of office premises and furniture, there remains to be placed to the credit of Profit and Loss the sum of \$18,547.42.

Your Directors are pleased to be in a position to congratulate the shareholders upon the gratifying results of the operations of the Company during the past year, and have also pleasure in testifying to the generally efficient character of the services rendered by the officials, agents and staff of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Statement of Account for the Year Ending December 31st, 1903.

ASSETS.	
Mortgages and other Investments	\$8,196,836 33
Real Estate	28,782 61
Office Premises and Furniture	13,016 27
Sundries	2,682 47
Imperial Bank	58,019 71
Cash on Hand	5,120 19
	\$3,804,407 58

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:	
Deposits and Accrued Interest	\$ 168,390 29
Debentures and Accrued Interest	1,706,884 70
	\$1,874,974 99
Surplus—Assets over Liabilities	1,429,432 59
To the Shareholders:	
On Capital Stock	\$ 1,256,375 58
Contingent Fund	8,052 75
Reserve Fund	115,000 00
Unclaimed Dividends	15 00
Dividends payable Jan. 1st 1904	81,441 84
Balance of Profit and Loss	18,547 42
	\$229,814 69

Profit and Loss Account.

DR.

Interest on Debentures and Deposits

Written off Office Furniture and Premises

Dividends

Transferred to Reserve Fund

Balance, Profit and Loss

CR.

Interest, Rent, etc., after payment of expenses, including Sal

OLD TIME BASEBALL.

IT WAS NOT SCIENTIFIC AND FEW RULES WERE OBSERVED.

The Batter Was Known as the Paddlerman, and the Pitcher's Object Was to Throw a Ball That Could Be Hit—"Bringing in the Side."

Time will not turn back in its flight, but the mind can travel back to the days before baseball or at least to the days before baseball was so well known and before it had become so scientific. There were ball games in those days in town and country, and the country ball game was an event. There were no clubs. The country boy of those days was not gregarious. He preferred flocking by himself and remaining independent. On Sunday afternoons the neighborhood boys met on some well crossed pasture, and, whether ten or forty, every one was to take part in the game. Self appointed leaders divided the boys into two companies by alternately picking one until the supply was exhausted. The bat, which was no round stick, such as is now used, but a stout paddle with a blade two inches thick and four inches wide with a convenient handle dressed on to it, was the chosen arbiter. One of the leaders spat on the side of this bat, which was honestly called "the paddle," and asked the leader of the opposition forces, "Wet or dry?" The paddle was then sent whirling up in the air, and when it came down whichever side won went to the bat, while the others scattered over the field.

The ball was not what would be called a "National league ball" nowadays, but it served every purpose. It was usually made on the spot by some boy offering up his woolen socks as an oblation, and these were raveled and wound round a bullet, a handful of strips cut from a rubber overshoe, a piece of cork or almost anything or nothing, when anything was not available. The winding of this ball was an art, and whoever could excel in this art was looked upon as a superior being. The ball must be a perfect sphere and the threads as regularly laid as the wire on the helix of a magnetic armature. When the winding was complete the surface of the ball was thoroughly sewed with a large needle and thread to prevent it from unwinding when a thread was cut. The diamond was not arbitrarily marked off as now. Sometimes there were four bases and sometimes six or seven. They were not equidistant, but were marked by any fortuitous rock or shrub or depression in the ground where the steers were wont to bellow and paw up the earth. One of these tellurial cavities was almost sure to be selected as "the den," now called the home plate. There were no masks or mitts or protectors. There was no science or chicanery, now called "headwork." The strapping young oafs, embryonic teachers, presidents and premiers were too honest for this. The pitcher was the one who could throw a ball over the "den," and few could do this. His object was to throw a ball that could be hit.

The paddlerman's object was to hit the ball, and if he struck at it—which he need not do unless he chose—and missed it the catcher, standing well back, tried to catch it after it had lost its momentum by striking the earth once and bounding in the air—"on the first bounce" it was called—and if he succeeded the paddlerman was "dead," and another took his place. If he struck it and it was not caught in the field or elsewhere in the air or "on the bounce," he could strike twice more, but the third time he was compelled to run. There was no umpire and very little wrangling. There was no effort to pound upon a base runner and touch him with the ball. Any one having it could throw it at him, and if it hit him he was "dead"—almost literally sometimes. If he dodged the ball, he kept on running until the "den" was reached. Some of the players became proficient in "ducking, dodging and side stepping, and others learned to throw the ball with the accuracy of a rifle bullet."

Three In China. Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Disappointment. "I hope," said the ducal bridegroom anxiously, as he boarded the Cunarder with his American bride, "that your diamonds are safe in your bag."

"My dear," replied she, "I am not the first of our family to marry into the British family. My aunt married a duke. My diamonds are safe at home in papa's vault."

The Danger In It. "See here!" cried the victim, after the accident. "I thought you said it was perfectly safe to go up in that old elevator?"

"So it was safe to go up," replied the elevator man. "The dangerous part of it was the coming down."

In Training. Mr. Newly Riche—We must learn how to behave, Maria, if we are going to enter society. Mrs. Newly Riche—We will, my dear. The new set of servants I have engaged have been in the best families.

Be Pleasant. Let us take time to be pleasant. The small courtesies which we often omit because they are small, will some day look larger to us than the wealth which we have coveted or the fame for which we have struggled.

Natural History. Eva—Mother says I'm descended from Mary, Queen of Scots. Tom (her brother)—So am I then. Eva—Don't be silly, Tom. You can't be—you're a boy!—Punch.

The world is satisfied with words. Few appreciate the things beneath.—Pascal.

Peppies, Peppies or What?

A correspondent (an American, we presume) writes to ask how he shall pronounce the name of the excellent dastard we occasionally quote. "Do you," he asks, "call Pepys' 'Peppies' or 'Peppies' or 'Chumley' or what?" Even among contemporary London talkers there is disagreement, but the question should be settled by one Mr. James Carcasse, whom Pepys kindly took in his boat to view the great fire and who returned the compliment by a somewhat virulent set of verses in his volume "Lucilia Intervalia."

Get thee behind me, then, dumb devil, be gone!

The Lord hath Ephphatha said to my tongue.

Hi, I must praise who open'd hath my lips.

Send me from navy to the ark by Pepys.

The rhythm is dreadful, but the rhyme is conclusive, and the man who rowed in the same boat with the dastard called him "Pippa."—London Chronicle.

[An accepted American dictionary authority also gives Peps as the correct pronunciation of his name.—Ed.]

They Hunger For Praise.

"Praise is sweet," remarked a certain toller, "yet seems to be against the rule of many business houses. Perhaps they fear you'll demand a raise if they compliment your work. Why, even a man friend of mine, who is engaged in window decoration, says he wants to be told if his work is satisfactory. He dreams of it all night when it doesn't give him a nightmare, and he works at it all day. He longs to be told when it is effective, but he has to be content with the fact that, as he puts it, he'd be fired if it were not satisfactory. As for me, I design these doll dresses and other dainty things and also arrange them for display. I long for praise when I feel that my labors have been crowned with success. But, alas, my firm also pursues the claim policy—perhaps it is the best policy—in spite of the fact that I'd work the skin off my fingers to try to exceed my best work if only that were praised."

Sensitive Horses.

The horse does not like a nervous, fidgety, fussy or irritable man. He is too nervous and irritable himself. "Why is it?" one tenster was heard to ask another, "that Phil's horses are always gaunt? Phil feeds them well." "Yes," was the reply, "but he's like a wasp around a horse." A well known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employees to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."—Country Life in America.

Wedded In a Bunch.

According to an old Breton custom, all the marriages of the year take place on one day. After the legal wedding has been performed the couples take their stand in a row behind the high altar of the church, and behind them sit their fathers and mothers, and so do their cousins and their uncles and their aunts, all arrayed in their brightest colored raiment and the whitest and best of collars. The scene in the church is picturesquely beyond description. They go through the ceremony in unison. The moral support it must give to the timid bridegroom!

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Malay Superstition.

Malays have very much the same sense of bad and good luck signs prevalent in other countries. If one goes on the steps of his house or kindles a fire against the Intel when starting for a journey he delays his departure, for the accident may befall him. Fearful ill luck will attend a native who starts on a journey in the rain, for the rain signifies tears. A swarm of bees settling on or near a house in England brings good luck, so the result is the very opposite in Malay districts. A bird flying into a Malay house decidedly benefits the occupier, for, if caught, smeared with oil and commanded to fly away with all the ill luck and misfortunes of the house, all will be well.

In Singapore we see Malay cottages scattered here and there, yet few know the superstitions prevailing with regard to the building of these habitations. For instance, if the steps in front are by an unlucky chance placed exactly under the center of the roof it will mean quarrels and fighting under the roof. A visitor to one of these dwellings must never lean against the steps when talking. That would entail a funeral from the house. This weird notion arises from the fact that coffins are handed to men at the bottom of the steps.—London Times.

A Joke He Liked.

In the strain and excitement of trading on Wall street the brokers say Mr. E. C. Stedman in the Century Magazine, often relapse into wild merriment and play boyish pranks. On one occasion an old Indian with a young brave, a boy and two squaws entered the gallery. At once the "door" put forth every effort to break down their stolidity. A war whoop had no effect. A war dance did not arouse even a smile.

At last a baldheaded man was thrust into a ring of young fellows, his hands held behind him, a knife drawn around his pate, and the mummery of futile attempt to detach his scalp was enacted.

This was at last too much for the dignity of the aborigines. The boy broke into a broad laugh, in which the squaws joined; the young warrior grinned in spite of himself, and at last the semblance of grim humor overspread the face of the ruthless old chief, who may have been the perpetrator of as many atrocities as Geronimo.

London English a Base Jargon.

The vigor and purity of a language can only be preserved by the fashionable class, the class whom in matters social everybody imitates speaking it well. But how can English be well spoken when some of the greatest ladies speak the idiom of Massachusetts through their noses and a large proportion of the men cough the kilom of Frankfort from their throats? The constant babbling of broken English at dinner tables and in drawing rooms is becoming quite fatiguing, and as a result the English speak their tongue worse than it was ever spoken before. Everybody knows the temptation to speak a sort of baby pigeon English to a foreigner in the strange hope that it may be more intelligible to him. This and the slang taught us by the Yankies have reduced the English language as spoken by smart people to a base jargon.

How One Fact Was Discovered.

In the early part of the last century an English buttonmaker became famous for the steel waistcoat buttons which he used to manufacture with lines cut upon them for ornament. He gradually put the lines nearer and nearer together and observed that as he increased the number of lines the buttons became more and more iridescent. He explained his discovery to a scientist, who began experimenting upon raised plates of steel. The result was the wonderful diffraction grating which is now used in place of the glass prism upon all great telescopes to break the ordinary ray of light into its primary colors.

Less Profanity Than Formerly.

The habit of swearing is not as common as it used to be in this country. Gentlemen no longer use the language with the unvarnished freedom of the days of Sheridan, when a gentleman was accustomed to consign himself, collectively and in sections, to the lowest depths of perdition in the presence of ladies while paying tribute to their charms. Undoubtedly many youths who were not brought up to swear do swear now and then under provocation, but there is, all things considered, an increasing respect for the English language.

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MILLINERY OPENING

TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

On the above date we will make our first showing for the season in this department. Pattern Hats and Bonnets from the leading modistes of London, Paris and New York are here in abundance as well as those designed and made in our own workrooms. The season's very latest styles will be on view in Trimmed Millinery, also an extensive assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Nets, Ornaments and Trimmings of all kinds.

We have secured the services of Miss Woollett, who has had extensive experience in the best Millinery trade to take charge of this department.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see the new styles. Please accept this invitation as we do not send out personal cards.

The new goods are showing in every department in a variety of styles and designs that will interest and please every lady who inspects them.

Whether you intend making purchases or not, courteous attendants will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

DEPARTMENTS.

Dress Goods and Silks; Dress Trimmings; Laces; Veilings; Ribbons; Handkerchiefs and small wares of all kinds; Kid Gloves; Fabric Gloves and Hosiery; Prints, Muslins and White Waists; Corsets; Underwear; Costumes, Jackets, Waists and Skirts; Millinery; Carpets and Housefurnishings; Men's Hats and Furnishings; Men's and Boys' Clothing.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

LIMITED.

BELLEVILLE.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE, Agent.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Liverpool, London & Globe " Sun Insurance Company. Gore Insurance Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

The SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Each member, without reference to age, paid a fixed admission fee and a fixed annual charge per share on from one to three shares, and at the end of the year a portion of the fund accumulated was divided among the heirs of those who had died, in accordance with the number of shares each dead person had held. One of the company, with its crude and imperfect methods, life insurance as it exists today has grown.

Was it You?

Somebody did a golden deed; Somebody proved a friend in need; Somebody had a beautiful song; Somebody snuffed the whole day long; Somebody thought 'twas sweet to live; Somebody said—I'm glad to see you; Somebody fought a hard fight; Somebody lived to shield the right; Somebody lived to shield the right; Was that somebody you?

We Will Continue This Half-Price WALL PAPER SALE

of ours until every roll of 1903 Paper is sold out.

In the meantime too, we are prepared to show you all the 1904 Papers now to hand, 100,000 rolls assortment to select from.

The finest lines ever before shown or made. Prices most tempting, ranging from 3c. per roll up.

Plain Ingrain Papers with 50 shades to select from: prices 10c. per roll, 30 in. wide, or 5c. per roll of ordinary roll covering.

Borders and Frieze to match from 2c. per yd. up. The most beautiful Friezes you ever laid eyes on.

It will pay you to travel many miles to secure our Papers and our Bargains.

Painting, Paperhanging, Graining, Decorating, lowest prices; also Oils, Lead, and Dry Colors, Mixed Paints at bottom prices.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

La Grippe

CURED BY
Chamberlain's
Cough
Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Village Clerk, Agent for Quilts Laundry, OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto, Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto. OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store. Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY. LLD. House Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital; formerly assistant surgeon to Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in diseases of Women in General Hospital. Licensed Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McEachern's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office—McManamy Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F. Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING A.M. o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S. TUTOR, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, STIRLING, professionally the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all other apparatus and instruments known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

W. H. McLEOD.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Home Magazine PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 Numbers.

1 New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magazine, Canadian number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy copy.

The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ONT.

Wore Plasters on His Back for Eight Years.

To the O. R. Medicine Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS—

For years I suffered with back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years.

Yours truly,

H. J. HENRY,

Commercial Traveller, St. John, N.B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, restoring nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE makes Weak Men and Women strong. A ten days' treatment, &c., from all druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

For Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and over, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 40 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 100 cents.

For Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
PRAIRIE AND STIRLING STATION AS FOLLOWS:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
MAIL & EX. 8:27 a.m. ACOOM. 10:35 a.m.
MAIL & EX. 8:45 p.m. MAIL & EX. 8:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

St. Patrick's Day.

Hurrah for the 17th of Ireland.

Easter Ties, Easter Hats, at Ward's.

Milk will be taken in at Sime Creamery twice next week, on Monday, 21st, and Friday, 25th.

Several car loads of potatoes have been shipped from here this week. The prices paid were from 50c. to 60c. per bag.

Novel Ties in Ladies' Easter Neckwear at Ward's.

Extremely cold weather for the time of year and no signs of a change. The thermometer registered four below zero this morning.

Another old land mark is passing away. The building lately occupied by Geo. Reynolds is being taken down preparatory to being replaced with a new one.

Ward, your Hatter, has the Hat you want.

A great number of farmers as well as villagers have lost quantities of potatoes by having them frozen in their collars during the severe weather of the past winter.

At the last meeting of the Village Council a resolution was passed authorizing the lighting of three lamps in the central part of the village, but up to the present no light has shone on the darkness of the streets at night.

You'll want to see the New Hats at Ward's.

By request of the W. C. T. U. the Rev. J. C. Bell will preach a temperance sermon in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening. The collections for the day will be applied in furthering the cause of temperance throughout the Dominion.

Rev. R. T. Courtice, Methodist minister at Frankford, died from blood poisoning, which resulted from a boil on Friday last. A wife and family survive him. The reverend gentleman was widely and favorably known in this district. His remains were taken to Oshawa for interment.

There are other shirts, but none to equal TOOKES'. Sold only at Fred. Ward's.

Prof. Hunt of Ontario Agricultural College, will lecture in the Music Hall, Stirling, on Friday evening, March 18, under the auspices of the Stirling Horticultural Society. He will also address the school children on the afternoon of the same day on "The Cultivation and Care of Flowers."

The heating of our Public School during the cold winter just past has been most satisfactory. During previous winters the school had to be dismissed many times on account of the cold, while not an hour has been lost from this cause this winter. A great deal of credit is due to the Principal who stirred up the fires early in the morning.

What might have been a serious accident happened at the mill dam on Saturday forenoon last. While Mr. Chas. Boldrick and another man were lowering the stop log by means of windlasses, Mr. Boldrick let loose of the handle but did not step far enough away to clear it and was dealt a stunning blow in the face cutting him badly in two places.

We learn that Mr. J. G. Foster, of Moira, has sold his farm there and is about to remove from this section. Mr. Foster, has for many years most ably filled the position of Secretary of the North Hastings Farmers' Institute, and his place will be hard to fill. We regret his removal. An auction sale of his farm stock and implements is announced by posters to take place on Tuesday next, March 22nd.

We are always pleased to hear of the success of our Stirling boys who have left this place for other fields of labor. The latest to come to our notice is that of Mr. E. F. Butler, who was employed as clerk with H. & J. Warren, but who left here over a year ago to take a position with H. S. Howland, Sons & Co., wholesale hardware, Toronto, and since entering that firm has steadily received promotion and has lately been placed on the road as one of their travelling salesmen. Mr. Butler may accept the congratulations of a large number of friends in this place.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—I don't think you would intentionally publish an untruth still you are doubtless aware that you are responsible for misstatements published in your paper. The short item in your paper last week, re Zwick vs. Montgomery, is the worst kind of an untruth as it conceals the facts in such a way as to mislead those who read it. The Magistrate found Mrs. Montgomery guilty of improperly taking a letter from my son. As soon as my counsel said that he had to get this, he asked the Magistrate not to inflict any penalty but to dismiss the case as lightly as he could, which he did on Mrs. Montgomery paying the costs, which paid on the spot.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Frank Zwick.

Bloyd—Belcour.

On Wednesday afternoon a quiet wedding took place at St. Andrew's Manse, Stirling, when Miss Minnie Belcour, of Sidney, was united in marriage to Mr. John Lloyd of Holloway, by Rev. S. Sutherland Burne, B. A.

The bride wore a stylish travelling suit of blue cloth with white trimmings, and was attended by Miss Nellie Prest, similarly gowned. Mr. A. H. Lloyd supported the groom. The bridal party left on the 6:45 train for the west. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will reside at Holloway.

Redcliffe—Ray.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ray, Fuller, when their second daughter, Ethel May, was united in marriage to Louis Henry Redcliffe, of Rylstone, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Sutherland Burne, B. A. of St. Andrew's Church, Stirling. The bride was given away by her father, and was becomingly gowned in white cashmere with silk and pearl trimmings, and wore orange blossoms in her hair. Her sheaf bouquet was of white carnations. Her sister, Miss Libbie, attended her, and wore a pretty gown of white organdie over blue silk. Mr. William Peterson ably assisted the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Cora Maynes.

The whole house was prettily decorated. The arch in the drawing room was artistically banked with evergreens, under which the young couple stood during the ceremony. After congratulations were offered, the guests, numbering over one hundred, adjourned to the dining-room, where a sumptuous wedding supper was served.

The many handsome presents which the bride received testified to the high esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Redcliffe will reside in Chatterton this week.

Mr. Harry Heath lost one of his best cows from the effects of a wire nail which she swallowed, and which worked its way through her stomach.

Mrs. Jas. Bailey also purchased a mite for his grey colt last week. It is also a large animal.

We are very sorry to hear of the departure of Mrs. and Miss Gay from our midst. A large number of the neighbors gathered at the home of Mrs. Gay on Wednesday evening last, and enjoyed a very pleasant evening. They were presented with two fancy rockers.

Mr. Earl Bailey spent a very pleasant day at Chatterton last Sunday.

A number of our local people attended the party given by Miss Bertha Tucker on Friday night last.

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We are very glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott and family to their new home in our midst.

Mr. Urban Heath sold his big gray team and now wants to buy a good young general purpose horse.

Harold News

The Box Social came off as advertised, but owing to bad roads there was not a very large attendance.

Mr. Harry Heath purchased a colt last Saturday which is only one year old, 4 ft. 6 in. high, and measures 16½ hands high, and girls 5 ft. 9 in.

Mr. George Bailey also purchased a mite for his grey colt last week. It is also a large animal.

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PORT ARTHUR DAMAGED

Thirty-Eight Russians Killed and Over a Hundred Wounded.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

The Yin-Kow correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the wives of Russian officers who have arrived at New-Chwang from Port Arthur declare that much damage was done by Thursday's bombardment. They declare that 38 persons were killed and even a hundred wounded. A 12-inch shell, which exploded in the lower land fort, killed or wounded an officer and 42 men. The Russian fleet did not participate in the fighting. The battleship Retzian was hit by three shells.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Tokio says that private telegrams state that two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk in Thursday's engagement at Port Arthur, and that great damage was done to the docks, forts and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine. It is reported that Dalmat was almost destroyed. The despatch adds that at a late council at military headquarters Sunday afternoon a report was received that a number of guns were observed to be dismounted during the attack on Port Arthur. The garrison was driven out of the works. The European quarter was set on fire. Four Russian destroyers were put out of action inside the harbor, and were deserted by their crews.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says there are rumors that telegrams have been received later than those published, which describe Thursday's engagement as being more serious and the Russian losses greater than were at first believed.

A despatch to the London Standard from Chefoo says that a late post has brought accounts of the fearful panic at Port Arthur during the bombardment Thursday, which was of the fiercest kind. Shells struck an incoming train, completely destroying the engine, and killing the driver. Relying to reports that Port Arthur would be evacuated, Russian officials at Chefoo say they received advice Sunday that all was well there, and that Russia would never evacuate or surrender the place.

A despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin states that the Russians admit that the last Japanese bombardment did extensive damage to the forts and the new town, including the destruction of the new bank building and the military headquarters. It is the opinion of experts that it would have been impossible for the Japanese ships to shell the new town from outside the harbor, and consequently they must have made their way inside. It is evident from the despatches from every source that the bombardment of Port Arthur Thursday was much more effective than the official accounts state, but the reports of the evacuation of the place are not credited. They are probably due to the fact that the new town has been rendered impossible to live in, and has been abandoned.

WILL MAKE NO DEFENCE.

The Russian authorities at Yin-Kow seem to be angered by the anxious enquiries of the commanders of the foreign warships here concerning the proposition to block the river before the anticipated arrival of the Japanese. The blocking of the river and the defence of the town are not regarded as practicable, although some arrangements to defend New-Chwang have already been made. Nevertheless, Gen. Kondratowitch, who recently arrived there, threatening to abandon the idea of defending the place.

A HERO HONORED.

Engineer Minamisawa, the heroic officer of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Kasumi, has been honored for his gallantry. He has been given the Order of the Kyo, the Order of the Rising Sun, and promoted from engineer to chief engineer. The Order of the Kyo is the Japanese equivalent to the British Victoria Cross and the American Medal of Honor. Chief Engineer Minamisawa is the first to whom the Kyo has been awarded for heroism in war. It is improbable that he will survive his wounds.

LOST NO VESSELS.

Viceroy Alexieff's report, stating that a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk, and the cruiser Takasago heavily damaged by the shell fire of the Russians during the fourth attack on Port Arthur, is officially pronounced untrue. The damaged Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers can be repaired in one week, and it will not be necessary to do them.

WORKMEN SCARCE.

A despatch to the London Express from Nagasaki says that the number of workmen who have been taken into the army is beginning to affect business. It is difficult to see how a scarcity of labor is to be obviated.

AN ARMORED TRAIN.

Gen. Kourapatkin's train in which he is now making his way to the Far East, is composed of an engine, tender, three cars, and a brake van. The cars are covered with steel over three inches in thickness, and it is practically an armored train.

Beyond the Far East.

The Governor of Turkestan, addressing the officers under his command, said: "The political horizon is small. It is now more probable

that the fitness of war will spread beyond the Far East. We must be prepared for all eventualities."

NOT A MAN ESCAPED.

A supplemental report from Vice-Admiral Togo concerning the effort made by crews of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers in the action off Port Arthur on the 10th inst. to rescue the crews of the disabled Russian torpedo-boat destroyers reached here on Monday. Captain Shojiro Asai, commanding the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers, states that the Japanese would have been able to rescue many more of the enemy but for the deadly fire of the shore batteries and the close approach of the Russian cruiser Novik. The report also explains that four men rescued were not part of the crew of the Stereguschi, as originally reported.

When the Japanese rescuers reached the Stereguschi only the dead remained on board, and it is believed that the living members of the crew jumped overboard and perished. Three of the Russians rescued are engineers and the fourth is a torpedo operator. Two of the captives were slightly wounded. They were all placed aboard a Japanese battleship and given food and medicine.

PORT ARTHUR EVACUATED?

A Shanghai despatch to the London Daily Telegraph says that a telegram received from Tokio Sunday night states that the Russians have virtually evacuated Port Arthur, probably fearing that they would be cut off by the Japanese destroying the railway.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle at New-Chwang states that American refugees from Port Arthur say that Thursday's bombardment led to the desertion of the town, which is impossible as a place of residence. The forts are unable to return the Japanese fire.

A despatch to the London Express from Chefoo says that news from Chinese sources is to the effect that the Russians have withdrawn from Port Arthur, the evacuation occurring last Friday.

A similar report comes from Tokio, but it has not yet been confirmed.

LAND FIGHT IMMINENT.

There is no real information of the land movements of the Japanese from any source, but as the Seoul correspondent of the London Times points out, the practicable landing places are hardly yet free of ice. The sudden return of winter has increased the difficulties. The Japanese have no intention of marching their main army any further than necessary along the excitable Korean roads. The troops already landed are sufficient to secure a foothold in Corea and seize Ping-Yang.

IN SPLENDID FIGHT.

The Seoul correspondent of the London Times describes the Japanese troops who have already landed as being in splendid fettle. They are clothed a little heavily for marching but quite sufficiently to stand the intense cold of the north. Besides, each man carries a species of posteen blanket coat, with goats' hair inside. The enthusiasm and confidence inspired by the navy's success is exhilarating to see.

ALL GONE TO THE FRONT.

A despatch to the London Times from Wei-Hai-Wai describes a visit to Chemulpo. On the previous visit of the correspondent the anchorage there was crowded with transports, but now there are barely a dozen vessels to be seen, of which eight are warships. Few soldiers are visible, but there are pyramids of supplies. Practically all the troops have left Seoul except the permanent garrison of 6,000 men. The observation force is in touch with the Russians near Anju. Twenty Russians attacked a Japanese post of three men, killing one of them. It is believed that no other fighting has occurred.

It is estimated that 1,500 Russians with a few guns, and a number of Cossacks, occupy the country north of Anju.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

There was a skirmish between cavalry troops last Tuesday at Kasan, which is about seventy miles south of the Yalu, on the western coast of Corea. The Russians were driven back. Their loss is unknown. One Japanese trooper was killed.

The most reliable estimates of the number of Russians in Northern Corea place them at 8,000, of whom two-thirds are on the west and the remainder on the east coast. Small encounters between scouts are frequently occurring.

The Russians in Northern Corea appear to be withdrawing in the direction of the Yalu, the passage of which they are preparing to defend. The Russians in North-eastern Corea do not appear to be advancing.

NEARING NEW-CHWANG.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Tien-Tsin, dated Sunday, says that a Japanese force of 10,000 men is reported to be nearing New-Chwang.

NAVAL BATTLE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Ozur has received a message from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, Friday, which says: "Admiral Makarov, commanding the fleet reports from Port Arthur, under

date of March 10, that six torpedo boats went to sea the night of March 10 (four of them being under the general command of Capt. Matousovitch), encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers. "A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo-boat destroyer Vlastina discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On our way back the torpedo-boat destroyer Stereguschi, commanded by Lt. Sorgnedoff, sustained damages; her engine was disabled and she began to founder. By 8 o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo-boat destroyers had returned. When the critical position of the Stereguschi became evident, I hoisted my flag on the cruiser Novik and went with the Novik and the cruiser Boyarin to the rescue. But the cruiser Boyarin was unable to rescue many of the enemy's cruisers, surrounded our destroyers, and as the battleship squadron was approaching I did not succeed in saving the Stereguschi, which was founded. Part of the crew were made prisoners, and part were drowned.

"On the ships which participated in the action no officer was seriously wounded, but two soldiers were killed and one officer wounded. At 9 o'clock the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleship squadron at long range.

"This lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that the enemy fired 150 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant, and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer killed, and four soldiers wounded.

"The illumination of the sea at night by the searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory, and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire.

"At the commencement of the bombardment the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire.

"The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments.

"A bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser Takeshago is reported to have been successful in inflicting serious damage, the extent of the damage it is impossible to ascertain at a distance. Many shells were fired at a range of 73 miles.

"I have the honor to report the foregoing to your Majesty.

(Signed) "ALEXIEFF."

TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

The initiation, apparently, of more vigorous strategy by the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is attributed to Admiral Makarov's arrival. It is suggested that if the battleship Retzian has been removed from the entrance of the harbor, as reported, the new admiral is likely to take a strong offensive against the Japanese fleet, and to contest the control of the sea, which the Japanese have hitherto held. How far such a line could be operated in by the Vladivostock squadron cannot be gauged at this time, still being no hint of its whereabouts. There is nothing from the Japanese side concerning the latest action at Port Arthur. Nothing is known of their losses except what is contained in Admiral Makarov's report.

FREQUENT SKIRMISHES.

Letters received at Chefoo from Mukden state that the Russians are extensively fortifying the banks of the Yalu River. The Cossacks have had frequent skirmishes with the Japanese near Cholsan and Chongju Corea. Strong reinforcements are being sent to Autung, New-Chwang, Mukden, and Kyun. Apparently Russia intends to carry on a war of exhaustion keeping her fleets protected in the harbors, where they furnish unprofitable targets for bombardment.

BOERS AS SCOUTS.

One hundred young Boers have offered to serve as scouts in the Russian army in gratitude for Russia's having sent medical comforts to the Boer army during the war in South Africa. Probably the offer will be declined, as Russia has so many Cossacks available.

HARBOR NOW OPEN.

The Cologne Gazette has a despatch from Tokio which says that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is now free of obstruction.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Admiral Alexieff, under date of Thursday, telegraphs from Mukden to St. Petersburg as follows: "The commander of Port Arthur reports that at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the outlines of vessels, apparently torpedo boats, were distinguished at sea within the area of our searchlights. Our batteries opened fire on them. At 2.40 our torpedo boats put to sea, and about 4 o'clock came in contact with the enemy to the westward of the Liao-tshian lighthouse. After firing several shots the enemy retired southward in the direction of Shantung. Our torpedo boats returned to the harbor at 8 o'clock. They were again sent out to reconnoitre, and returned to the harbor, having ascertained that the enemy's scouts were approaching. The Japanese opened fire at 8 o'clock on our cruisers and the fortresses. They had fourteen ships. They fired the whole time from behind Liao-tshian."

NEARING NEW-CHWANG.

Russian reinforcements to the number of 2,000 are reported to have arrived at New-Chwang. The Russians are planning to block the mouth of the Liao River with junks and torpedoes.

SCOUTS EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Russian and Japanese mounted scouts exchanged shots on Wednesday north of Ping-Yang. The Russians retired after a few rounds had been fired. There were no casualties on either side.

FEMALE JAPANESE SPY.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Tien-Tsin says that a Japanese woman who left Port Arthur with a number of refugees stole private officials' charts and plans at Dauly and Port Arthur, and conveyed them to Tokio.

CHINA AGAIN WARNED.

Russia has served notice on China that the latter must not send troops beyond the Great Wall, and that she must exercise her influence to restrain the Chinese bandits, who are partially under the control of Chinese officers, from interfering with the railroad and telegraph lines. A refusal to heed this warning will be considered a breach of neutrality.

A report just received at St. Petersburg through official channels states that the Chinese forces marching northward as being an un disciplined and almost grotesque military organization showing an entire absence of equipment and training.

As evidence of the unreliability of these forces the following occurrence is cited:—A body of Yuan-She-Kai's cavalry was paraded before French and German military attaches. The Chinese General answered:

"Because many horse markets exist within the interior, and we know the cavalrymen would sell their horses, disband, and leave us without cavalry."

REVOLUTIONISTS BUSY.

Thousands of copies of a revolutionary manifesto appealing to citizens not to contribute to the war fund were distributed throughout St. Petersburg on Wednesday. Some were posted on walls until the police removed them. The manifesto also warns citizens not to support the Government because it brought about the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

The agreement made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company regarding a new transcontinental railway authorized by Parliament at its last session can possibly be completed, its urgent necessity as a medium for carrying the products of the west to our Atlantic ports will have become apparent, independently of the many benefits that will follow from the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 68c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with No. 3 America yellow quoted at 53c on track, Toronto, and No. 2 Northern at 57c, and No. 2 North at 60c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged to-day, with buyers at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged, No. 1 patents, \$3.50; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track.

Milled—Bran steady at \$17 to \$18. Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 52c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged to-day, with buyers at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged, No. 1 patents, \$3.50; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track.

NEEDS OF G. T. P.

These two very important facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that long before the Transcontinental railway authorized by Parliament at its last session can possibly be completed, its urgent necessity as a medium to the west to our Atlantic ports will have become apparent, independently of the many benefits that will follow from the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

Further consideration of the agreement by the representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and my Government has resulted in showing the desirability of certain amendments to the contract, which, having been approved by my Government and subsequently by the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company, will be submitted to you for ratification.

The sum of \$5,000,000 in cash has been deposited in the Bank of Montreal in accordance with the provisions contained in the original and supplemented agreements with the company.

AT ALL COSTS.

The Petit Paris has a despatch from Tokio, saying that there is a rumor in high circles there that the Japanese are preparing to attack Port Arthur again. It is understood that orders have been issued to block the harbor at all costs, sinking gunboats or coast defence vessels if necessary to effect that object. The Government is fearful that the Russian ships may intercept Japanese transports.

WILL QUITE FINISH.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Figaro telegraphs that he interviewed Gen. Satahov, the Minister of War. The Minister said the concentration of Russian troops in the Orient was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The minimum number concentrated there would be 400,000. He considered that the maximum Japan would be able to land would be 200,000. Russia would require a month to complete the transportation of the troops. Nothing serious could occur in Manchuria within the next six weeks. He insisted that the subject of reprovisioning the troops and garrisons would create no uneasiness. He believed that Japan had landed 100,000 troops in Corea already.

The General added: "The war will last until a logical and necessary conclusion has been reached; for I do not think the Russians are in a mood to stop before quite finishing. I know nothing of any plan of withdrawing the troops behind Port Arthur and leaving the place to defend itself."

2,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Susquehanna River Sweeps Everything in Its Path.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: Wilkesbarre and the Wyoming Valley were in a turmoil on Wednesday. The mighty flow of water made the north branch of the Susquehanna River a vast stretch of water, sweeping everything in its path. Industries from Pittstown to Nanticoke are closed down on account of the flood. In the central portion of Wilkesbarre business was crippled by the high water.

The business section of Plymouth is under water, and the loss will be heavy. The water backed up so rapidly from gorges that many families were caught in their homes, and are living on the upper floors. The principal churches of the town are flooded. Communication by railroad has been cut off.

Summing up the situation in brief, over \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the Wyoming Valley and over 2,000 families are homeless.

HAND ON RED HOT STOVE.

Inhuman Treatment of a Child by its Parent.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: The superintendent of the Children's Aid Society has just received details of a horrible case of cruelty to children at New Westminster. The step-mother of two children, aged six and three years, held the hand of the elder against a red hot stove until the flesh was nearly burned off. The children will be taken away from their inhuman parent and prosecution instituted.

MULLAH OFFERS TO YIELD.

100 of Her Passengers Believed to Have Been Lost.

A Sydney, N. S. W., despatch says: The steamer Aranac struck on Break Sea Spit, Queensland, on Sunday morning. Her captain, fearing that she would founder, transferred a hundred passengers and sixty of the crew to six boats. No man, six of the boats remained on board. The Aranac, but the others, containing a hundred persons, have not been reported. They are not provisioned and the sea is rough. Steamers have searched unsuccessfully for them. It is believed that the Aranac founder.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement and a New Militia Bill the Features.

An Ottawa despatch says: At 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon, His Excellency, the Governor-General, delivered the following speech at the opening of Parliament:—Hon. gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons—In addressing you in Parliament it is our first duty to express our heartfelt thanks to a benevolent Providence for the abundant harvest with which the country has been favored during the past year, and for the general prosperity that prevails in all parts of the Dominion.

It is very gratifying to note that the yearly increasing trade of Canada, which has been so marked a feature of the past six years, gives no indication of any abatement, the number of settlers seeking homes in Manitoba and the Territories, without a parallel in the history of the country.

It is a matter of great interest to note that the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

The two very important facts

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Products at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, March 15.—Wheat for Ontario grades is very dull, with the feeling again weaker. No. 2 white and red quoted at 93 to 94c low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 90c east, and goes at 88c No. 1 Northern wheat lower, with Georgian Bay ports, No. 2 Northern at 94c, No. 1 hard is nominal at 91c. Grundy in transit prices are 90c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is dull, with offerings fair. No. 2 white quoted at 82c north and west, and 83c low freights. No. 1 white quoted at 83c east and 84c west.

Barley—The market is quiet, with a moderate demand. No. 2 quoted at 84c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 85c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with offerings fair. No. 2 quoted at 85c west and 86c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with offerings fair. No. 3 America yellow quoted at 53c on track, Toronto, and 54c and 55c in track, and 57c to 58c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged to-day, with buyers at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged, No. 1 patents, \$3.50; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track.

Milled—Bran steady at \$17 to \$18. Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 50 to 52c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are unchanged to-day, with buyers at \$3.60 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours unchanged, No. 1 patents, \$3.50; No. 2 patents, \$5, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track.

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A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XI.

For several days there had been inconclusive fighting. If there was any advantage, it lay slightly on the side of Hispaniola, not by reason of any superiority of her troops or her generals, but because in spite of Hector's admonitions to caution—the hour was not ripe for the mad melody. His heart was set on the Palmettoes had been profuse of life and limb. As Bravo said in chess phrase, "they preferred a risky gambit to the safer, sterner, but longer, 'Rule of War.' Yet these few days taught each somewhat of respect for the other; the Palmettoes learned that the Hispaniolans were not to be overcome by wild rushes and the Hispaniolans recognized that they were facing no half-starved Aruan hoards.

All this preliminary tit-for-tat skirmishing took place in and across the space between the domineering low hills that fences Palm City on the land side and the demure line of craggy slopes that forms the foot of the Montes. Half a mile wide it lies in some places and as much as two miles in others, orange groves and banana plantations, fields of potato and stretches of maize score it criss-cross, and form the best kind of cover for desultory fighting.

On the rim of the seaward domineering the Hispaniola lines guarding Palm City, on the rim of the hillside lie the Palmettoes, known by outposts glancing higher and higher for a sign of movement among the growths of the level. But under the silver of the moon and the pale gold and cool blue of stars nothing stirs save goss and scrub and leaves at the wind's will, and here and there dim figures busy at cooking-pots. In the centre of the five-mile-long seaward sweep looms a great flag-marking Staunton's headquarters; and facing it a mile and a quarter off flaps lazily in the slow breeze creeping from the sea. Maddalena's white ensign, with the purple-crowned R. over Hector's tent.

Hector is alone. Earlier in the evening he has held a council of war and announced to his generals a plan of attack that has commanded admiration, if not enthusiastic approval. He is sitting at a table studying a map, making a red pencil mark here, pricking in a tiny white flag there. A little while his work is done, and throwing himself back in his chair with a sigh of satisfaction, he lights a cigarillo, and under the soft influence of the tobacco begins to dream.

He looks out through the open door of the tent and sees the Hispaniolan lights twinkling across the plain. They dance before his eyes until he is swung to the very top of his dream. His thoughts are back in London; he sees that summer night of rain when Don Augustin brought him to the house in Bloomsbury and showed him "the last argument"—the Queen. Ah, yes, it is ever the Queen. At whatever point he may begin the race of thought, always and always he reaches the goal, Maddalena, the Queen, the Queen of all these lighting thousands around him, the Queen of him; the new golden note that came into the chant of his life scarce four months ago, and that sonnates it now, as a clear soprano rises over deep chorus and seems to float upon, and then soar over, the waves of song. A new golden note, with joy and pride of life in it, and sometimes a tone of melancholy that makes it better loved, because to it responds in full harmony the Celtic minor of gloom that, by nature and birth, an inheritance of toil and hopes and fallen fortunes, he sharped with sorrow and remembrance of past glories. Here in this tent he sits, the last of his race; four months ago, a slave, snuffed to sluggishness by six or seven years' drinking at "dally labor's dull lethargy," to-day, a king by grace of the light of her eyes on him, a fighter by grace of the smile of her lips on him, a man by grace of the subtle sweet poison she has breathed into his blood. The end of all his dreams is Maddalena, Maddalena in London, Maddalena here in Palmetto, in that

little house in the cup of Caldera: all else is forgotten, the Orando King, Bravo, Asunta, the past, the present, the future to be provided: they are nothing and the shadow of nothing—Maddalena, Maddalena!

Involuntarily, his lips frame her name, and into the utterance of it comes the spirit, and more than the spirit, of abandonment that rang like a thousand trumpets over great night when like a thousand trumpets over great night when she came to the cave, and her people rose at sight of her, rejoicing and acclaiming: "Maddalena!"

More than the spirit of a people's abandonment, for behind it, and through it, and under it, and round it goes the divine primeval cry of love of one for one—the cry separating twin stars send across the hopeless eternities of space, the cry that moves the lonely heart in spring, when the sap begins to stir.

"Maddalena!" And in answer she stands before him. In the door of his tent she stands and holds out a hand.

"You called for Maddalena—Maddalena is here."

"The Queen!" He rose to his feet, spell-bound.

"No! not the Queen—Maddalena!" It cannot be the Queen!"

"It is not. It is Maddalena."

He is dumb, for through him, through every nerve and fibre and filament and blood-corpuscle goes, with one mad tremble and tingle, the tempest and whirlwind of love that lifts to heaven and dashes to hell, and holds stock-still with one searching breath. Dumb, and yet not dumb—for from him flows that speech of all speeches most unmistakable: the speech of attitude and look: the speech that is felt, not heard. He is caught in the "divine shudders" that every man of what degree sooner feels once in his life.

The silence seems like a sheet of glass: to speak would be to shiver it. For a century Hector holds his breath. Maddalena takes a forward step, and Hector has her hand.

"Your Majesty," he begins.

"General," she answers, with a forgiving smile of reproach.

"Madame," he substitutes.

"Senor." Her tone cuts.

Are he? There is no time for thought; it is done.

"Maddalena!"

"Hector!"

Or what wall can hold back the warm tide? What flood can put out this fire? Whose finger point to level valleys when young feet tread topmost peaks? Who so insane as prose of reason when youth and love make this drab earth lyric with more holding of hands, mere gazing into eyes, more coming and going of common breath?

Darkness falls upon them, and in the cloud of it they meet—the man and the woman—as Adam must have met Eve in the green dark of the garden. Darkness falls upon them, and from each to each, as from charged thunder-cloud to charged thunder-cloud, leaps fluid passion, fusing heart with heart, so that they are no more twain but one.

"Hector!"

"Maddalena!"

After every dream—alas! how short is every longest dream!—comes the awakening: soon or late, swift or slow, like a tropical dawn, like a winter daybreak, the awaking comes. How it happens neither can tell, but they are sitting on camp-cots, facing, Hector and the Queen.

"I was mad." It is Hector that speaks.

That wonderful smile that runs down from lips to throat and up from lips to eyes, makes spring and then summer of his winter of contusion. Was over lover that was not contrite after he knew that he had thrilled maiden into woman?

"I should have hidden my secret better." It is still Hector.

"And I—Hector?"

"Ah! you are the Queen."

"Queen or no Queen, I am a woman."

"A woman worthy of the best."

"Enough to be worthy of you!" "Maddalena!"

"Hector!"

"But you are the Queen—the queen of women."

"Without love, I am without a crown."

"And I? What am I? And my love?—however great, how little for me—my crown, my kingdom."

"I, that was proud of my name, my descent, my line of ancestry—O what a pin-point it all is!"

"And I—daughter of kings, a queen—I not to be the equal of one of my own girls of the Monte?"

"Maddalena—you love me?"

"I love you."

"Since when?" (What lover ever forbore to ask this, the second inevitable question in the catoschism?)

"I cannot tell—I cannot think. I am here with you, and I love you."

"Maddalena!"

"Hector!—And you love me?"

"More than life or death, I love you."

"Since when?" (Lovers themselves laugh at the tide-like regularity of question and answer.)

Hector laughs.

"God knows. It seems to me, ever since I can remember: I cannot conceive the time when you did not fill my heart, when you did not make heaven of all my waking thoughts, and a seventh heaven of my dreams. I have loved you always."

"When the sap begins to stir."

"Maddalena!"

"Even before you saw me?"

"O! that night."

"Real—and farther off than ever."

"Why farther off?"

"Because you were real."

"Are you sorry I am real?"

"So ry? I shall never know how to mo; c; I have my hour now—"

"I glanced towards the door of the tent, and for the first time realized that all the world of Maddalena's army might pass by and share his hour. He rose and stood erect before her.

"I must stand—" He waved a hand to the door. "They would think it strange if I sat in the presence of the Queen."

Then flushed on her remembrance of her people, and she felt guilty because in their time of travail she snatched happiness for herself. She blushed like a child caught pilfering. She, too, rose. Up and down she walked swiftly once or twice, as if reluctantly seeking her way out of the delightful mazoo, back to the straight path outside the happy hedges. She must thrust all this behind her. Her people, her people she belonged to them; she must belong to them always. She had not thought of them before—well, she would not think of them now; if this was to be her one hour, she would take it, she would make the most of it, every moment should have its crown of remembrance in the long days to come, every second should be diamond-pointed. Surely, surely, her people would not grudge—she turned to Hector, who, at half distance, followed her with famished eyes.

"Hector!"

"Fiekie!"

To left and then to right he gave an answering look. To left was Maddalena, to right was Alasdair.

"Fiekie!" The word was bitter goll.

"Alasdair! The Queen!"

The burly red-beard sank on one knee and uncovered, as Maddalena made him happy with her hand to kiss.

"It is important, matam—you will allow a word with—?" a nod indicated Hector, and he took the answer given in his favor.

"Fiekie! O! I man, Fiekie!"

It was Hector now who was the child caught pilfering.

"Well?" Resentment swelled the word the more as it was in Gaelic.

And in Gaelic Alasdair replied.

"O! son of my mother's breast, black is the day that I should take the cup from your lips. It is sweet, my brother, it is sweet. But I have looked into the depths of it, and I have seen—not with my one eye, Fiekie boy—and O! the blackness of misery there. That it should not be—I would go from here to Rothiemurchus on my knees and think the road short.

"And think the road short. She is a queen among women, and a queen among queens, and she is worthy of the man that nuzzled my mother's breast. But I have looked into the cup you are drinking, and I have seen a cloud rising from the bottom of it—a cloud like a woman's hand, a woman's hand as the hour before the dawn.

"And think the road short. She is a queen among women, and a queen among queens, and she is worthy of the man that nuzzled my mother's breast.

"It is still Hector.

"And I—Hector?"

"Ah! you are the Queen."

"Queen or no Queen, I am a woman."

"A woman worthy of the best."

Instinctively Hector turned his eyes to Maddalena.

"No, my brother, she is the darkness of a soft summer night when the scent of the heather leaps

the air, and the summer stars make

warm the purple of heaven: the woman I speak of holds in her heart

the blackness of the morning hour when the blood runs cold, and the stars

go out before the day. Shatter of

my mother's milk! the day may be

good, but the hour before it—O! the

hour before it. And it comes. Fiekie boy, put it from you, Fiekie boy, put it from you—there is death and the darkness of lonely grave behind it."

"Love made Hector blind as itself."

"Alasdair! Alasdair! all this of

visions and the bottom of their cup-

ies and the bottom of the Queen's

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Just Wait To See Our NEW WALL PAPERS

That is all we ask, just to see them.

CHAS. E. PARKER,
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for 75c.

FAMOUS FOR FAT.

Daniel Lambert, Who Died in 1800, Got Too Obese to Wabble.

The fame of Daniel Lambert as a champion among fat men in England, if not in the world, still remains unrivaled. Daniel was born at Leicester in 1770 and died in 1809 at Stamford. The grandson of a celebrated cock-fighter and addicted to sport throughout his life, his dimensions were not extraordinary, and his habits were not different from those of other lads until he was fourteen years old. When twenty-three years of age, however, he turned the scale at thirty-two stone, and, although he is recorded to have been then able to walk from Woolwich to London, at the time of his death, in his fortieth year, he had attained the prodigious weight of fifty-two stone, or 728 pounds, and was more or less helpless. He was a modest man, and when he had achieved physical greatness fame was thrust upon him. He was for a long time unwilling to be made a show of, but he gained a more than local reputation, and people traveled from far to see him, resorting to various devices in order to be allowed to do so. At length the prospect of profit overcame his resolution, and for four years before his death he exhibited himself in London and in the provinces.

He was apparently a man of some wit, for once, before he permitted the public to gaze upon him, an inquisitive person had gained access to his presence by pretending to be a fellow sportsman interested in the pedigree of a mare, whereupon Lambert promptly replied, "She was bred by Impetuosity out of Curiosity."

Before the days of Daniel Lambert, Edward Bright of Malden was a well known fat man, although his name no longer lingers as a household word. He died in 1750 at the age of thirty years, weighing forty-two stone and seven pounds, and is stated to have been an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulence so overpowered his strength that his life was a burden and his death a deliverance. Both Bright and Lambert seem to have been genial, good humored fellows and very popular among those who visited them. Indeed popularity seems to be the lot of the corpulent in fact as well as in fiction. The heroes of fiction, however, have the advantage in the matter of lasting glory, and the names of Daniel Lambert and the fat boy of Pickwick sink into insignificance beside those of Falstaff and the fat boy in "Pickwick."

—London Standard.

Mr. Thomas Southworth says that the immigration this season will be very large. The majority of those coming will be of a very desirable class.

Special Notice.

PERSONS WANTING HORSE FORKS
in their barn would save money to see us before purchasing.

We have a full line of either wood or steel tracks, reversible carriages for either for or slings, and all the latest improvements in the best manufacturers, which will give special rates to be erected during the winter.

We are also dealers in U. S. Cream Separators, Wind Mills, Harness, and all kinds of carriages.

Also, a full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

Only one Cutter left, which will be sold at a great discount.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work and repairing. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

N. LANKTREE,
Joyce's Old Stand.

27 Horse for sale.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, B.C.L., Barrister, Solicitor, Etobicoke, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Etobicoke.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Etobicoke.

May to Loan at 4, or 6 per cent. according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 186

A DOUBLE RESURRECTION.

Each of the Generals Thought That the Other Was Dead.

General Barlow of the Union army fell wounded and, it was thought, dying during the first day of the battle of Gettysburg and within the Confederate lines. General Gordon, cowering by, saw him and recognized him. Dismounting, he approached the prostrate man and inquired what he could do for him.

"I am dying," said Barlow. "Just reach into my coat pocket, draw out the letter you find there and read it to me. It is from my wife."

Gordon read the letter.

"Now, general," said Barlow, "please destroy that letter. I want you to notify her—she is in the town over yonder—what has happened to me."

"I will," replied Gordon.

He sent for Mrs. Barlow, giving her safe conduct through the southern lines, and then rode away, certain that Barlow's death was a question of only a few hours at most.

But Barlow did not die. His wife came promptly and had him removed to the town of Gettysburg, where she nursed him so faithfully that he recovered.

Many years passed until one night both generals were guests at a dinner in Washington. Some one brought them together and formally introduced them. Time had altered the personal appearance of both.

"Are you any relation to the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg?" asked Gordon.

"Yes; a very near relation," answered Barlow, with a laugh. "I am the very man who was killed. But I have been informed that a man named Gordon lost his life in battle later on. He saved my life at Gettysburg. Are you any kin to that man?"

"I am he," was the reply.

Both heroes laughed as they gave each other a hearty handshake.

—Illustrated News.

The case of Miss Frankie Orser, of Boston, Mass., is interesting to all women.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered

misery for years—years.

My back ached and I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches. I would often wake from a restful sleep in such pain and misery that it would be hours before I could close my eyes again. I dreaded the long nights and weary days. I could do no work. I consulted different physicians hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicines did not cure me, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was highly recommended to me. I am glad that I did so, for I soon found that it was the medicine for me.

Very soon I was rid of every ache and pain and restored to perfect health.

I feel splendid, have a fine appetite, and have gained in weight a lot.—

Miss FRANKIE OSER, 14 Warren St., Boston, Mass. \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, sick and disengaged and exhausted with each day's work. Some derangement of the feminine organs is responsible for this exhaustion, following any kind of work or effort.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as it has thousands of other women.

Good Play of a Golf Enthusiast. "The Wilkie shot is what we call a special stroke in the game of golf," said a New Orleans man. "This stroke is so called all over the south and was given its name because it was made by a man named Wilkie, a member of the New Orleans Golf club."

"It was one of the prettiest plays I ever saw and was made during a match. Wilkie drove off from the ninth hole, and his ball landed in a small creek, which was one of the hazards in the course. The ball was lighter than the water and floated. To take it out and begin play over again meant the loss of two strokes and the hole, so Wilkie waded into the water, which was about two feet deep, and played the ball from there. He made a pretty stroke and was on the green, making it in two. He holed out in three, which is bogey for that hole. It was a cold day, and that water was not pleasant, but the act gained Wilkie lasting fame, and his stroke will always be called a Wilkie shot."

The Girl of the Netherlands.

The Dutch girl does not enjoy anything like the amount of freedom granted to her English or American sister. She is a very carefully chaperoned young person, and when she goes to the theater it is with her elders, not merely with a friend or two of her own age. At the dances she attends, songs, recitations and music for the entertainment of the elders form a part of the regular programme, and the chaperones sit at tables socially enjoying their coffee or other refreshments, while the young folk glide over the waxed floor to the strains of the latest waltz. Dutch maidens have to make the best of their opportunities of amusement, for when it pleases their parents to seek the quiet of home they must meekly accompany them. In their country the idea of a girl being unchaperoned at a dance is not to be thought of—at any rate, not yet.—Exchange.

Whistler Before Whistler.

Mortimer Menpes told the following story of Whistler, who was to deliver an address one day to the Society of British Artists: "The master at length entered, faultlessly dressed, walking with a swinging, jaunty step, evidently quite delighted with himself and the world in general. He passed down the gallery, ignoring the assembled members, and walked up to his own picture. And there he stayed for quite fifteen minutes, regarding it with a satisfied expression, stepping now backward, now forward, canting his head and dusting the surface of the glass with a silk pocket handkerchief. We watched him open mouthed. Suddenly he turned round, beamed upon us and uttered but two words—'Bravo, Jimmy!—then took my arm and hurried me out of the gallery, talking volubly the while."

A Battle of Languages.

Three or four languages strove for mastery in ancient Gaul, which is now France. German was spoken by the 12,000 Frank invaders. Popular Latin was spoken by 6,000,000 Gallo-Romans.

Literary Latin was the language of the church and of literature. Low Latin was afterward the language of the administration. German was the first to succumb. In four centuries it ceased to be understood by the soldiers, and in seventy years more it had become an object of ridicule. But it survives in more than 900 words, expressing the things of government, law and war, and thus forms no insignificant part of the French language.

Charity.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity. Removing stones and thorns from the road is charity. Exhorting your fellowmen to virtuous deeds is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity. Putting a wanderer in the right path is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies mortals will ask what property has left behind him, but angels will inquire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—Mohammed.

Broad Enough.

A large and stout woman called on a friend and while waiting for her was stared at so intently by the friend's little children that she asked one of them:

"What are you staring at, little girl?"

"Why, you see, mamma said you were so narrow in your views, and I was wondering what view she got."

The Usual Way.

Nedd—Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything? Todd—Oh, yes! After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want.

An Improvement.

"I see the agent has sold yez a carpet sweeper, Mrs. Maginnis. Is it as good as the old fashioned broom?"

"It is an' better, Mrs. Muldickie. I can knock Maginnis twice as far wi' it."

The General's Part.

"Say, Jimmie, how many men dyer s'pose he's killed?"

"Aw, g'wan! Don't yer see he's a general. Generals don't do no killin'."

Day best bosses de job."

Never make friends with the devil, a monkey or boy. No man knows what they will do next.—Istudyard Kipling.

Applied Science.

When James Russell Lowell was minister to England, he was guest at a banquet at which one of the speakers was Sir Frederick Brinwell. Sir Frederick was to respond to the toast, "Applied Science." It was long after midnight when the toast was proposed, and several speakers were still to be called. Rising in his place, the scientist said:

"At this hour of the night, or, rather, of the morning, my only interest in applied science is to apply the tip of the pimento to the side of the box upon which alone it ignites and to apply the same so obtained to the wick of a bedroom candle."

A moment later Lowell tossed a paper across the table to him bearing these two lines:

Oh, brief Sir Frederick, would that all

Your happy talent and supply your match!

—Youth's Companion.

A Pair of Misers.

Mr. and Miss Dancer were reputed the most notorious misers in the eighteenth century. The manner in which this couple were found after death to have disposed of their wealth was even more strange than could have been their method of acquiring it. The total value was £20,000, which was thus disposed of: Two thousand five hundred pounds was found under a dunghill, £500 in an old coat nailed to the manager in the stable, £600 in notes was hidden away in an old teapot, the chimney yielded £2,000 stowed in nineteen different crevices, and several jugs filled with coin were secreted in the stable loft.

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper.

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News Worth Reading, and Should Be Interesting.

We have still some LADIES' FUR MANTLES for sale at a great discount in price, as we are retiring from business and we are naturally anxious not to carry them over.

We have one first-class COON COAT only, left, fine dark color and whole skins, and it will go also.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

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PRACTICAL and SCIENTIFIC HORSESHOER

LEVELLING and balancing the action and gait of horses, and remedying and curing the different diseases of the foot and leg, such as Laminitis or founder, Ulcers, Cornitas, Contracture, Quarter Cracks, Minicular Joint Lesions, Interfering cross, forming and farrowing of the horse. Consultation free of charge. Come and give him fourpence for the document he would have destroyed. It is now in the British museum, lined and mounted in a glass case, the seal a shapeless mass of wax and the characters quite illegible.—London Mail.

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LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

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Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

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Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

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Agent for County of Hastings.

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House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD,
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Lot 28, Con. 8; Sidney.

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave for Port Arthur Tuesday evening April 1 if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 4 p.m.

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For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Ast. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto.

News Argus to Jan. 1st, 75c.

FINE SHOES for Spring Wear.

A finer collection of Boots, Shoes and Slippers has never

before been seen in this store.

That means in Stirling, for we

set the pace in the Shoe Trade.

You can find just what you

want in this store, as our stock

is new and stylish, and as all our goods are bought direct

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Charge PER INCH per week

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1 year, \$100; 3 months, \$30.

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Two inches, \$20 per year; \$7 for six months; \$2 for three months.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.25 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 28.

Time to buy
your Easter
Tie, Shirt, Col-
lars and Cuffs.
You'll get TOOKE'S
Shirts here.



Time to buy
your Easter
Suit, Hat and
Cap.

You'll get them new
and up-to-date here.

Don't put off your Easter buying till the choice lines are picked over. The early bird gets the worm—be an early buyer and you get the best. Our New Suitings are like wonderland, so many patterns and colorings to choose from.

EASTER NECKWEAR.

See our West Window display of NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, etc.

Ladies' Easter Neckwear.

The ideal of fashion is here. The Ladies who have been buying in New York, they are the Nicest Ties that they ever saw anywhere. See our East window.

HATS and CAPS.

Our New Spring Styles will sustain our reputation as "Ward my Hatter." Don't be afraid to ask for any style of Hat or Cap at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.

Tuesday and Wednesday,

March 29th and 30th.

Grand display of Pattern Hats, Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Ready-to-Wears, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, and all the Newest Millinery Novelties.

A special line of Children's Headwear.

C. F. STICKLE.

An apprentice wanted.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDRED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the News-Argus Office. See clubbing list in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking those who have already paid, we find that there are a number still in arrears. We hope those who have not paid will promptly act on this notice, and not delay longer.

NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 75c.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.



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OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000
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This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.

Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

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Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

RELIABLE GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES EASTER OFFERINGS.

Easter will soon be here. The suggestion is of the time of Spring buying and of Gift-giving. Our stock is up to the limit in quantity, quality and good value. It is up to you to test and try.

READY FOR EASTER.

Ladies' Collars, Ties, Belts, Blouse Sets, Blouses, Fancy Waistings, Lace Overcollars, Hand Bags.

KID GLOVES—PEWNY'S guaranteed goods at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Now in stock, Blacks and Colors, all sizes.

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AN EASTER SURPRISE SALE.

The variety and excellence of our showing in White Goods will be a surprise and pleasure to our customers. The indicator points to a heavy demand for white goods this season, for waistings and full dresses. We offer 100 pieces all new goods bought when the market was at its lowest point, and priced in your interest at 8c. to 50c. yd.

AN EASTER CARPET.

Why not? It would be a good purchase if you bought it at "Sterling Hall." Our assortment of Unions, Wools, Hemps, Tapestries, etc. is the choicest and most complete yet offered. Our range of Tapestries at 50c. are worth it.

In this connection might be mentioned CHENILLE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS AND WALL PAPERS.

SMART EASTER OFFERINGS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We are ready to show an unexcelled assortment of Spring Suits, made by the best workmen in Canada, prices \$4.00 to \$15.00.

But our \$10.00 line of Blacks, Blues, and Fancies is our pride, for good values; cannot be duplicated for less than \$12.50.

READY FOR EASTER with the latest effects in "Crescent" brand Shirts, Collars, Ties and correct styles in Hats and Caps. Largest assortment and lowest prices for best goods.

GROCERIES.

Infants' Delight Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in a box for	25c.	3 boxes Jersey Cream Yeast for 10c.
Vim still	10c. pkg.	5 lbs. Village Biscuit for 25c.
4 lbs. Best Cleaned Currants for 25c.		3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for 25c.
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W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Shoes for You.

Have you trouble in getting fitted? Are your feet tender? Do you dread "breaking in" a pair of new shoes?

Just come to our store and we'll fit you in a way that will make new shoes a pleasure instead of a punishment.

We will just mention a few of the many lines we have in stock:

Men's Fine Boots, Bals or Bluchers, Vici Kid and Patent Corona Cole, \$3.00 to \$5.00. A cheaper line at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Ladies' Strap Slippers, \$1.25 to \$2.00. Plenty of Boots for the Boys and Girls, 75c. to \$2.00.

STRONG BOOTS FOR MEN—See our Prairie Bals, oil tanned, from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

We have cheaper lines; but at this season of the year it is folly to buy cheap footwear. Men's Long Boots, \$1.75 to \$3.50.

Orders are coming in from all directions for our Famous Hand-Made Boots. They sell on their merits.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Butter, Eggs and Wood taken in exchange.

BELLEVILLE NURSERIES

Special Notice.

PERSONS WANTING HORSE FORKS

in their barn would save money to see us before purchasing.

We have a full line of either wood or steel tracks, preferable for either fork or scythe, and all the latest improvements and of the best manufacturers, which we will give special rates to be erected during the winter.

We are also dealers in U. S. Cream Separators, Wind Mills, Harness, and all kinds of Carriages.

Also, a full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

Only one Cutter left, which will be sold at a great discount.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work and repairing. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

N. LANKTREE,
Joyce's Old Stand.

At Horse for sale.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 70c

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XII.

At their parting the red rose from her hair became the red rose at his heart. Thinking of the fight to come he asked for it with a look, and it was yielded with swift subtlety of comprehension that was almost more than half anticipation. To Hector the rose was the bringer of an infinite of unforgettable messages. Lying beside the silver crucifix that was also her gift, it whispered to him in thrills softer than its own petals: opening its gold heart as Maddalena's had opened, beating as Maddalena's had beat. It breathed the soul of his madness; nay, it did more—it became the sign of partship in the divine folly.

Yet not even the maiden fragrance of the rose that had been bettered by the warm night of her hair, nor the silver lily of his awakened brain, could drown remembrances of Asunta's laughter, sounding from a lattice above him and his Queen at farewell. Palm to palm tell more than lip to lip, and they were palm to palm when Asunta, looking down, saw fresh significances in the unusual act. For his life Hector could not遮断 the new understanding by kissing Maddalena's hand as a subject should. By nature somewhat of a poet, he could, when not moved strongly, assume guises at will, and at any other moment that he could have played the servant; but a certain restraining pride came of their equality in love—he was moving now on the same plane as Maddalena, together their young feet trod the clouds, and he was not the one to dash exaltation by trifling with irksome subtlety.

Palm to palm they had farewelled, and common words drew deep meaning from the simple act ere while unused.

"Good-night! Good-night!" said he.

"Good-night! and good-night!" said she.

The hope that shone in her determination not to say good-bye lighted on his eyes, and yet again he gave good-night.

Asunta was no fool. She had an emotional intelligence keenly appreciative of inflections, intonations, all differences and changes of voice or look. And her nerves strung in a moment to breaking pitch, recognized a new note in Hector's voice, a new note in Maddalena's—in her something of fuller trust, something of lingering protection in his, and in both that indescribable lingering cadence which graces the lover's last utterance with the melody of the morning stars. Resentment fell on her taut nerves as a knife may fall on a stretched fiddle string, and the sound made in her by the living ends was laughter—laughter, derisive, ironical, contemptuous, spiteful, revengeful. She trembled as a woman trembles responsive to the finger-touch of passion: with cleaving of the tongue to the mouth's roof, with parching thirst, with hurrying ripples of heat and cold, with joints turning to water. She clutched the lattice ledge, and laughed.

Asunta had told Hector that she hated him. There she had lied. She had, indeed, hoped that assumption of hate might win him where open love could not, as a bitter may snare the paleto honey cannot seduce. She hated him in some degree because he had scorned her; yet she loved him the more because he had been strong enough to withstand the torrential impact of her attack. And now that she saw him wedded hand in hand with her rival, and heard that in his voice she would have died to awake for herself, she loved him only the more passionately, the more madly. Because he was unattainable, he was more than ever desirable.

She laughed and slid back into the room, Maddalena had ears for Hector only; but he heard, and knew that Asunta had stolen a moment from his hour. And all the way back to the Palmetto lines (he and Alasdair walked: the path was too perilous for riding) her laughter went with him, and his imagination danced

led impossibly lurid capriccios to the sound of it. Only at the beat of his drum was he enough his own man to cast her out of mind.

By the hour it was high on dawn, but save for the chill in the air it might have been any point of the twenty-four. For up and in from the sea coast and sound long wisps and trials and curvies of a white seafog that smothered and blotted out height and hollow, fog, trench and piled arms. In this Stampa welcomed a God-sent opportunity: "In half an hour," he said, "we will make a general advance—get ready; and the Hispaniolans, now unwilling to try a decisive fall, bursted as much as habit would allow. But in making his dispositions, Stampa ignored his opponents.

Don Augustin, looking at the hot sun on the previous morning, dropped a happy hint into Hector's ear. "With us," said he, "if I have not forgotten my island weather lore, that touch of copper means fog from the sea; fog in the early hours of the morning—not before four, nor after seven."

Hector talked weather with others, and in every hand the prophecy found acceptance. So he summoned his generals to council, and an idea that leaped to him at Bravo's hint was hammered and shaped into a workable plan—not without a good deal of opposition from the older men who had lost all love for risk. But Hector, by favor of enthusiasm as well as by his authority, bore down resistance.

Now was the hour for challenging Fate. The Hispaniolan lines were lost in the mist. Drums began to roll low, invertebrate thunder along the Palmetto front. From orange grove and banana plantation came the gleam of steel, as company after company and regiment after regiment fixed bayonets quietly. A little group of officers stood by the door of Hector's tent. It still wanted ten minutes of the hour at which Hector had ordered the advance. They were waiting for him.

"But I hold," said a little wizened old man, "that some explanation is due to us. The Queen is young, and we are, more or less, her counselors, her guardians; she must be guided by us, by our experience and knowledge of the world. It is a delicate subject but if it is true—"

"True!" cried Don Miguel. "Do you doubt my word, señor?"

"Not for a moment—not for a moment. But Dona Asunta—pardon me, Don Miguel—rumor says—"

"Rumor lies."

"Likely enough." Rumor says that Dona Asunta has not hard heart against him herself."

"Whatever feelings my daughter may or may not have," rejoined Don Miguel, with all the dignity he could display, "her love for her country comes first. She has warned me, and my duty forces me to speak. Besides my own eyes are good witness."

"I am old, but I am not blind, thank God; and I saw the Queen and Asunta—"

"Good morning, gentlemen."

Not a face but showed confusion as Hector's calm gaze ranged the group.

"I heard my name. May I ask why I have the honor of being made the subject of conversation?"

Each looked to each to make a beginning.

"Perhaps I should ask why you do yourselves the honor of making her Majesty the Queen the subject of your talk?"

This was still more embarrassing.

"Don Miguel, it was your voice I heard."

The patriarchal Palmetto hated scences.

When Dona Asunta chose to make of Brigante what he called "the outer court of Pandemonium," he sought the solitude of his study; he longed for that still retreat now. But all eyes were turned on him, and all fell away from him, leaving him in the uncomfortable centre of an uncomfortable circle. He played with his sword-hilt in search of words.

"Come, sir, I am waiting!" said Hector.

"Senior Grant, I am pained—I am pained, I say—"

"To the point sir!"

"It is well. You name has been coupled with the Queen's."

"With her Majesty's. My daughter who loves her country and is devoted to her Majesty's best interests, suggests—I trust she is mistaken that the high position to which her Majesty has called you—an act with which we can find no fault—"

"Of señor, you are generosity's self."

"She suggests that this act has emboldened you to look still higher."

"Indeed! How higher?"

"Can you not guess?"

"I fear I am very stupid. Pray enlighten me."

"Besides, I myself, last night, saw—"

"Don Miguel!"

"Senior Grant!"

"Well—a pause of a cold moment—what did you see?"

"I have already told these gentlemen that I saw the Queen in your tent!"

"My tent! But that is already her Majesty's."

"I saw the Queen there!"

"Her Majesty honored me with a visit. She loves her army, her people. Her solicitude for their welfare led her to make some inquiries from me."

Hector's condescendingly polite tone stung the old man.

"With her arms about your neck?" he snapped.

"Don Miguel!"

In the interval between the word and the turning of all eyes towards him, Hector had time to grasp the gravity of the situation, not so much as regarded himself, but as it touched the honor of the Queen—the honor of the woman he loved with his whole soul, whom he loved better than life and honor; and in that second his mind sprang to place foot on the only path possible to tread.

"Gentlemen, I love the Queen!" There was a gasp, and more than one hand moved hiltward.

"As you love her—as you are proving by your devotion. Who that has seen her Majesty, who that knows her, who that has heard her speak, can help loving her? These thousand preparing to fight for her, there is no man among them all that does not love her! Where, then, is my crime?"

"That her Majesty should love me—"

He removed his plumed helmet.

"Is there one among you brave enough to question any action of her Majesty's? The Queen is the Queen—you are her subjects, and you discuss her behind her back, you who want the common courage and the common-sense of justice to bring your insinuations to her feet. Pretty counselors! pretty gentlemen! And if her Majesty should love me—what then?"

"A stranger I came among you. I am proud to fight for Maddalena and Palmetto. A stranger I shall go from you. You shall remain here—with freedom, with Maddalena! I shall go when the work is done, and I desire to go with the friendship of a few of you—with the good opinion of you all!"

"Don Miguel! you say you saw—I care not what—something derogatory to her Majesty's dignity. I demand a retraction of your words—or your very thoughts!"

"But Senior Grant—"

"No 'buts,' sir. Withdraw."

"Senior—"

"Must I give you the lie, sir?"

"The lie to me?"

"You have been my host, and I would preserve a keen memory of your courtesies and hospitalities. You are an older man than I, and I would remember what is due to age. But, by God, sir, if you do not withdraw—"

Don Miguel looked at the others. Hector's fury had told with them; and he read on every face the desire that he should make peace. His impulses were all for peace, but Asunta had poisoned his mind effectively (he and not Hector should have been general-in-chief). Hector had made advances to her which she had rejected; the Queen must be preserved from the adventurer; the fame of Palmetto must be kept white, so that when Don Miguel paused at the door of the tent, and saw Maddalena at Hector's breast, he was ready to be hanged.

"I know well that if he did not apologize a storm of scandal would arise that might, in all probability, divide Palmetto into

opposing factions, and imperil the cause of Freedom. But, withal, he was a proud old man: he would not withdraw, the lie would be given, he would take the consequences.

Hector looked at his watch.

"Gentlemen, we shall resume this conversation in my tent at the end of the day. It is the hour for attack—we have delayed too long already. You have your orders: pray execute them. Get your guns into action at once, General Tornelli!"

Two batteries, together with the guns from the hill caves, had been concealed slightly behind the main position, and ranged taken carefully, on the previous evening. These now began to send shrieking death into the fog, and so accurately had they been laid that not a shell but ploughed into its averted mass of Hispaniolan soldiery, baggage, transport, and ammunition wagons.

"I didn't come here to be insulted," she snapped, "and I'm going to report you to—"

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought you wished to buy a dress pattern to send to your grandmother for a present. It was very stupid of me. You see, I mistook you for a young lady who was here yesterday looking at this material, and—"

"It does look rather a nice piece of goods. You may send me twenty yards of it. Just keep the change that comes back. I really haven't time to wait."

(To be Continued.)

or a fiend's grip on steel. Trumpets too, noise of glory (in all brass there is beauty) and the loud clang of Hell's wings. But the drums—the drums command. Fate to knock at your heart, the drums make it roll fast or slow—quicken or slacken the blood, the drums sustain the tired foot as nothing else can, the drums make the soldier."

And now, sounding over and through the shrouding mist, and reverberating with hollow boom from time-scored lava-heights, they lifted the feet of Palmetto out of a century's fetters and set them on the high road for liberty. Forward went Maddalona's men—this man with thoughts of wife and children he might never more see, that with dreams of sweetheart and you last kiss that might be recaptured only in heaven, and all with the high hope of freedom, all with love for her that was their Queen. She sat yonder in Caldera, and knowing that but yet a little while and she must set them far above her own happiness, her own heart's desire—she sat and gave her men their richest talisman, the poured-out prayer of a virgin heart.

Came a flaw from the southward, and through the rift the leading regiments looked on Hispaniola's lines in a maelstrom of confusion—disorder inextricable and irremediable. At a word musketry rattled and rang, and the maelstrom broke in a thousand ragged waves, running bitter and thither aimlessly. Over the levels went the Palmettoes at a swinging double, and over hillocks and hummocks they clambered like goats, over and anon dropping to the knee for a volley, and always and always bringing their ridge of steel nearer and nearer the regathering Hispaniolans.

The shock of meeting—and then five minutes' bloody work with the bayonet, the drums going revenge somewhere in the rear. While it lasts it seems a long day, when it is over it seems but a moment. For there down the three roads that fall into the very heart of Palm City, go Stampa and his staff and five out of his eight thousand, hastening to the haven of city walls. Hard on their heels follow Maddalena's columns, three swift snakes on the looping roads.

Stampa welcomes a new "God-sent opportunity": this time he does not blunder. Up out of Palm City, jogging leisurely along the central road, come the guns that should have been in position two days ago. They meet him a mile from the walls, at a turn where they are out of view of the pursuers. Manana is a god forgotten, and in a trice the guns are ready, a rearguard holding off the foremost hounds meanwhile. Then, slowly, like a snail's horns, the rear-guard is drawn in.

Don Miguel commands the central column of Palmetto. He is eager (how eager, since his morning's display may be misconstrued into less-majestic, lack of patriotism, what not) to show that he is in the front rank of Maddalena's men for enthusiasm and bravery. His risks too, much he pushes on his command too ardently, he lands them doltily into Stampa's jaws—and the tiger snaps.

A couple of companies have been huddled about the Hispaniolan guns, masking them completely. The critical moment comes—they wheel to right and left, and at point-blank range shot and shell plough the Palmettos with grievous furrows. The rear companies behind the turn cannot see what is going on in front, and they press on greedily to be trapped. In half a minute the road is a jam of writhing, wounded and sadly silent dead.

Hector sees that there is trouble and bids hot-foot messengers fetch his lighter guns. Meanwhile he gallops closer. A swift look, a swifter word, and the immediate congestion is relieved. But what can he do to help the hapless five hundred that have taken the fateful turn into the tiger's clutches? Don Miguel is weeping, his presence of mind gone with his men, and he weeps the more now that the Hispaniolan butchers are among the wounded, killing with thrust and twist.

How to help the victims of Stampa's inhumanity? Can nothing be done? There is but one way, and that may be needlessly reckless, but Hector cannot stand still and see his men—nay, her men—murdered in cold blood. To fire at the Hispaniolans would be to kill as many of one's comrades as of the enemy. There is but the bayonet. In a moment he flings himself from his horse, and is at the head of three hundred a-christ to avenge their brethren. The ranks stiffen as the steel tops them, and he who has been a world of rage and venom is now a world of rage and revenge. The drums sound, and with Hector at its head the forlorn hope takes the turn and lances itself upon the Hispaniolan butchers with ear-splitting cries of "Maddalena and Free-dom!"

(To be Continued.)

PROFITABLE DIPLOMACY.

"This," said the assistant, as he took down a roll of cloth, "makes up unusually well for stout ladies."

"I didn't come here to be insulted," she snapped, "and I'm going to report you to—"

"Oh, I beg your pardon. I thought you wished to buy a dress pattern to send to your grandmother for a present. It was very stupid of me. You see, I mistook you for a young lady who was here yesterday looking at this material, and—"

"It does look rather a nice piece of goods. You may send me twenty yards of it. Just keep the change that comes back. I really haven't time to wait."

(To be Continued.)

SNAKES' EVER-OPEN EYES.

One of the most curious facts in regard to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or walking alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because they have no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale, which is cast off every time the reptile changes its skin.

the pigs are ten days or two weeks old, the sow is giving a full flow of milk. While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the sow. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently need warm, dry quarters and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better.

ON THE FARM.

SEEDING SPRING RYE.

Spring rye is not raised very extensively in some sections, particularly the northern states, it is grown quite largely for pasture and hay and to some extent for threshing. The seed for this crop is very similar to that of any other spring small grain crop. The land is usually prepared in the fall, but when this is not done it is plowed in the spring to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, harrowed very thoroughly until all the clods are broken up and the seed bed fine and compact. It is often necessary to use a roller and sometimes a disk to get it in the best of condition. Usually however, two or three harrowings will be sufficient, and in some cases even is all that is absolutely necessary.

After the land has been thoroughly prepared, seed with a drill, using about 14 bushels of good, clean seed to the acre. Rye is a hardy crop, and it can be sown quite early, without much danger of serious injury from frosts.

Of course, it is well to let the ground become pretty dry and warm before putting in the seed. It will then get a good start and make rapid growth.

For pasture, spring rye is especially valuable. Begin cutting any time after it is 8 or 10 inches high stock may be turned in and if the plant is not allowed to joint, it will furnish a large supply of green forage for two or three months, or until permanent pastures are in good condition. Sheep do well on it, but as they crop it quite close, continuous growth is frequently impossible. A dry patch is also a fine place for turning out horses.

As a soiling crop spring rye is very valuable. Begin cutting any time after it is large enough, but preferably just before jointing. If the season is wet, the first crop can be taken off and a second pasture crop secured.

In a great many cases rye is used simply for hog pasture. In spite of the fact that the animals run on the field during its entire growing period, a great many plants may form seed. Hogs soon learn to pull down the rye and secure these heads. In this way they can be carried over the greater part of the season without any other grain. It is after that, they are turned on a good clover pasture, or upon clover and rape seeded oats, the cost of maintaining hogs during the summer is very small.

SAVE ALL FARM MANURE.

Farmers waste a great deal of manure every year. A large amount of rubbish is burned, which, if scattered on the land, would be worth many dollars. It is not wise to burn anything just to get rid of it. Many men burn a straw stack just to get it out of the way. If the straw had been allowed to rot and had then been hauled to the land, it would be worth several dollars. It is not good practice to rake up corn every time, writes a correspondent. True, they will bother a little in tending the crop, but only a little.

There is also a great waste in the manure pile on most farms. It matters not how careful we are, there is sure to be a little waste, but if we will, we can reduce this to a small percentage. I believe there is less waste in hauling out manure as fast as it is made, than in any other way. It should be plowed under as soon as possible. When it is plowed over the land has it, and will keep it.

Let the solid manure absorb as much of the liquid as possible, and for this purpose provide plenty of bedding. Then follow the above rule and you have the best of it. Some people object to plowing it under, and you have the best of it. Some people object to plowing it under, and you have the best of it. In some parts of the country it may be better not to plow under.

If our farmers were not so wasteful and saved the by-products of the farm, like the people of the European countries, much more profit could be realized. I sometimes think that many people sell all the feed that they raise, so that they will have to be troubled with the manure pile. We should be careful in selling off the farm for every time we sell straw stack, we take just that much fertility from the soil. The up-to-date farmer puts it all back on his land—all the manure and by-products and then he feeds all that is raised, except in extreme cases. Our main object should be to increase the value of our land. Nothing is gained by cheating the soil.

CARE OF HOGS.

It is desirable to have both male and female in a thrifty, vigorous condition at the time of mating, says Prof. J. H. Skinner. Over fat or very thin animals will not be productive of the best results. My practice is to have the females in fair flesh and gaining at breeding. The hogs run in lots 40 by 60 foot long ordinarily, but where they are inclined to become fat and lazy, I place them in large lots with young, restless pigs and thus induce them to take more exercise.

The feed of the male consists of shorts, oats, clover hay and milk, if I have it, with roots and green feed in summer and winter. The sows receive a small amount of corn in connection with the above mentioned feeds in winter. The sows may run together for a time after breeding, if given proper shelter. It is necessary, however, to see that they do not over-crowd or cuff about timid or less rugged ones. After a time it is desirable to separate them, putting two together until near farrowing time, when each should have a separate bed.

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I feed liberally up to within a few days of farrowing time, then cut the feed down, bringing them back to feed gradually so that by the time

the pigs are ten days or two weeks old, the sow is giving a full flow of milk. While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the sow. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently need warm, dry quarters and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better.

THE SHEEP BARN.

If sheep are to be kept thick in barn it is best to have them in open sheds with sliding doors, so no snow can blow in. In a close barn under a lot of hay or other feed, the ventilation is generally very deficient, and the divisions are best boarded, and movable, they can then be moved and the manure will be even over the floor. If the racks are fixtures the manure will be uneven and heavy. Sheep will be liable to get down. The flock consists of breeding ewes, care should be taken that there are no places where lambs can creep away from the ewes. A young lamb will soon get chilled if it gets away from its mother, and the ewe will probably not own it when put back. Every ewe should be put in a separate pen with her own lamb until it is three days old; by that time they will get well settled and may be put in medium-sized lots.

SAIL WHO STOLE THE MAPS

JAPAN RINGING WITH MISS YODO YOSHIS EXPLOIT.

By Her Wit She Got Away From Port Arthur With Russian Charts.

All Japan is ringing with the daring exploit of Miss Ando Yoshi, which the authorities have just permitted to be known. Her name is on everybody's lips. She is being cheered by the students and merchants in torchlight processions and by the boys waging the war game in the temple grounds almost as much as Admirals Togo and Ulrich. Moreover, she has been highly commended by the Mikado, and in all probability will receive a decoration from him.

Miss Ando Yoshi deserves her countrymen's praise. At great risk she stole important war maps and papers from the Russians at Port Arthur, and in disguise carried them through the Russian lines to Pekin, where she delivered them to the Japanese Minister. Those maps, it is understood have influenced the Japanese general staff to a considerable extent in its plan of war, since they give detailed information concerning the measures taken to protect Port Arthur and Dalian—harbor defences, strength of the garrisons, dimensions of the fortifications, etc. They also show the location of forts throughout Manchuria and the disposition of the Russian forces up to the day.

THE MAPS WERE STOLEN.

Then there are full details of defenses to be erected in case of a Japanese invasion and instructions concerning the mobilizing of the troops in such an event. Means of transportation and the possibility of laying railroads for the purpose are minutely outlined, and the names of the regiments to be sent to the front at once and their destinations are given.

Miss Ando primarily owes her fame to the circumstance that her family was too poor to support her. She objected to becoming a geisha girl, and hearing that many of her compatriots were making a good living in Manchuria, she decided to go there. She landed at Port Arthur about four years ago. There she began selling rice cakes for a living, first to the Japanese and the Chinese population, and later on to the Russian.

Miss Ando, according to Japanese standards, is a prepossessing young woman, and it was not long before she attracted the attention of some of the Russian officers. According to a native account, "It was her lacquer black hair and bright eyes" which worked havoc with the Russians. Whatever the cause, Miss Ando found favor in the eyes of the officers and was permitted to sell rice cakes in the officers' quarters.

When the news reached the Japanese at Port Arthur that the relations with Russia were strained, Miss Ando had long enjoyed the freedom of barracks and officers' quarters. Indeed, she was not infrequently present at many of the entertainments

GIVEN BY THE OFFICERS.

Miss Ando, upon learning of the impending war, determined to put her privileges to some account for her country. So at the first sign of trouble she did not flee from the city with the majority of her countrymen. Instead, she sold rice cakes as before, but she also kept her eyes open.

Her chance came some days before Port Arthur was bombarded. In going about the quarters at night she came upon a group of officers engaged in conference over a lot of maps and papers. Although she could not understand the Russian language well enough to ascertain what the officers were talking about, she intuitively realized the importance of the papers, and determined to secure them at all hazards and take them to Japan.

She noticed that the officers were drinking heavily, and, to encourage them in their cups, as soon as the supply of vodka gave out she replenished it, as had been her custom on various occasions. The Russians, according to Miss Ando, did not object to her presence, possibly because she was in the habit of dropping in to sell her wares at all times.

At any rate, she was allowed to remain through the conference. When it broke up all the officers were more or less under the influence of the vodka she had served to them so liberally, and not one of them had enough sense to secure the maps and papers and take them away to safe-ty.

Miss Ando was not slow to improve her opportunity. With the appearance of the last Russian she hastily

SEIZED THE PAPERS.

She slipped them under her kimono, fastened them around her body, and made her way out of the quarters.

Her thoughts now were of immediate escape. She knew that she was well known in Port Arthur as a pet of the officers, and that her presence at the railway station might be commented on and lead to her detection.

When she had made her way to her room in the foreign quarter of the town she disguised herself in the dress of a coolie and started for the railway station. Being unfamiliar with the way she soon became confused and spent precious minutes trying to locate herself. At last, in her desperation, she hopped a cab that happened by and was taken to the railway station, to the driver of which she was a refugee hurrying to get away before war began.

At the station she found a crowd of Japanese and Chinese refugees waiting to take train for Pekin, and she joined them. She succeeded in evading detection and getting on the train, which, by good luck, was not long in starting.

During the trip to Pekin she kept the paper tightly bound around her body. Once in the capital she made straight for the residence of Minister Tschida, and insisted on seeing him personally. When she was taken before him she explained that she had

KLEPTOMANIA'S VICTIMS.

French Almonist Explains Why the Rich Steal.

Kleptomania has cropped up again in France under a different name. The Parisians call it *magasinsitis*, and this new fangled appellation for the "fashionable" culprit is due to Dr. Dubuisson, the famous brain physician.

The doctor's investigations have resulted in the establishment of two facts: First, that women as delinquents are in an enormous majority; and, second, that the offence itself is consequent upon a curious condition of the mind. It is stated that more than 80 per cent. of kleptomaniacs are of the female sex. In nine cases out of ten the offenders have been proved to be quite well to do, and not infrequently wealthy. It would have been easy for them to have purchased and paid for the things stolen. Which presents another problem. Why should those who are rich stoop to robbery? The goods purloined are generally found uninjured, undisposed of, and often actually unused.

Let us, however, look into the cause of the disease as described by Dr. Dubuisson. In the first place, the physician is to be felicitated upon a clever epigram. "Lady kleptomaniacs are women without hearts who dupe men without heads," a "smart" saying which contains more light philosophy than literal truth. A man can scarcely be called a fool because the pockets of his clothes do not happen to be so constructed as to prevent the entrance of a felonious hand! But the doctor can afford to have his epigram cheapened, for he founds his deductions upon a thorough understanding of the character of the "eternal feminine." The cause of kleptomania arises less from the individual's morbidity of temperament than from the alluring array of every description of dainty and fashionable attire abundantly displayed in many counters of all mammoth shops.

The "grand magazin" is a chef d'oeuvre of deliberate temptation tending to the seduction of the least susceptible. The finery everywhere around her arouses all her coquettish ambition and stimulates all her cravings for comfort. Not only may she gaze on this gorgeousness, but she is permitted to handle the pretty things unobserved. What more easy than to pop into one's parlor or pocket some small object of value? From the innumerable articles of a similar kind in stock "it never would be missed"—as the average kleptomaniac would argue.

The only remedy lies, of course, in arranging shop fronts and showrooms with a severity that would satisfy the disciples of William Penn and in forbidding people to finger the wares. But the cure would be worse than the complaint. It would bring rapidly dwindling profits, a diminution of patronage and bankruptcy to hundreds of business houses.

A SIBERIAN BLIZZARD.

A Traveller's Experience in That Desolate Region.

A blizzard on the Siberian desert is a dreadful thing. The author of "In Search of a Siberian Klondike" tells of being overtaken by a severe snow-storm. The dogs lost sight of the trail, and the snow came down so heavily they could hardly see the leading dogs, and it was deemed the safest thing to stop and endeavor to protect themselves as much as possible from the storm.

With our snow-shoes we dug down six feet to the ground, making an excavation of about eight feet square. Placing the three sledges round the edge of the hole, we banked them in with snow. Then we took tar-paulin from one of the sledges, and with walrus-hide rope improvised a sort of roof over our dugout.

The dogs dug holes in the snow and settled down comfortably to sleep. They were almost immediately covered with snow.

At this time the thermometer stood thirty-five below zero. We could not tell whether it was actually snowing or whether the snow was only being driven by the wind; but at any rate the air was filled with it, and the prospect was anything but exhilarating. We lined the bottom of the hole with furs, got out our sleeping-bags, and prepared for a long siege.

As we were without fuel, we had to eat cold food. Frozen reindeer meat taken raw is not an appetizing dish, this, together with hard bread and powdered turnip-ball, formed our diet for the next few days. In this snow-pit we were held for four days, and we were obliged to climb out every three or four hours and relieve the tarpaulin of the weight of snow. Our furs were damp caused by our breath, which congealed, and thawed again from the warmth of the body. To say the very least, we were extremely uncomfortable.

At last it got so bad that I gave orders to burn one of the sledges, and that day we feasted on hot tea. To while away the tedious hours I gave my arctic friends some lessons in astronomy, using snowballs as objects-lessons. On the side of our excavation I made a rough bas-relief of the great Masonic Temple in Chicago. They looked at it very politely, but I could see that they took me for the last master of Iy-

It may be that you are seeking information, and make an apology for asking it. The retort is a sharp retort. "Hai!" is the reply. "You know to ask a question in the shade of a moment, and not to ask is the shade of a while lifetime." The Japanese enjoys answering questions, but he has a habit all his own of remodeling and tampering with his reply, and then making it proverbial.

"Oh, would you mind doing me a favor?" "With pleasure. What is it?" "Kindly remove that costly mantel out of your window." "Why, pray?" "I shall be passing your shop with my wife in a few minutes."

ON WHOM CZAR DEFENDS

GEN. KUROPATKIN IS STILL A YOUNG MAN.

Something About His Career as An Empire-Builder in the East.

The great Czars of Russia, somebody said, when they want a man, go out into the street and find one. It is another way of saying that the Czar's Ministers spring from nowhere.

Sergius de Witte, descendant of a Dutchman, started at a wayside railway station on the career which has brought him almost to the head of the State.

So, too, with the man who to-day holds the keys of all the mysteries of the great Russian war machine. Alexei Nicholaievitch Kuropatkin, who is in command of the troops in Manchuria, began life as a sub-lieutenant.

FRIEND OF FRANCE.

It was a time for young men to dream dreams. The veil of mystery slowly being lifted from the great Islamic wonderland. Tashkent fell one morning and in the evening General Chernaleff was drinking tea with the Czar's new subjects. The Emir of Bokhara, who had thrown two English officers from the top of a tower, gave way with 40,000 men before 4,000 Russian troops. Khodjent fell at the point of the bayonet after a storming of seven days. In these events Kuropatkin first tasted war, and he must still remember the day when the gates of Samarcand were opened to the Russians, and 8,000 of the Czar's picked troops marched into the capital of Tamerlane. The sub-lieutenant came out of the war a full lieutenant with two crosses of honor.

He was in France at the fall of Sedan, the siege and the Commune. He met Marshal MacMahon and the President invited him to share in the re-organization of the cavalry of France.

It was the young man's opportunity, and General Gallifet will recall to-day the delight with which he informed MacMahon that the best result of the work were due to Kuropatkin. In that marvelous rejuvenation of France which broke the peace of Bismarck, Alexei Kuropatkin played his part. He was given the cross of the Legion of Honor, the first Russian officer to bear the distinction.

TURKEY VANQUISHED.

Back in his own land, the young Lieutenant saw more fighting in Turkestan. Russia fought and won, and in the great campaign which ended in the annexation of Kokand to the general government of Turkestan, Kuropatkin was chief of staff to Skobeleff. He was sent to find the famous Yakub Bek and settle a frontier which nobody understood. With a wounded arm, he set out through the wilds against the Tartar tribes, rode 2,500 miles on horseback, and returned in a year with his work well done. He brought back more honors, wrote a book on Kashgaria, and received the Geographical Society's gold medal.

Kuropatkin's life has changed since the days of the expeditions into the deserts of Asia, and he has been as great in peace as he was great in war. He was made Governor of the new territories, and under his sway Transcaspia changed from the wild country it has been to a place of towns and cities, with railroad, churches, banks, schools, and cotton fields. It is not surprising that after eight years, the Governor of Transcaspia was called to take charge of the army, to control the machine for which Russia pays thirty million sterling every year, which can call to arms to-morrow, if the Czar wills, as many men as there are human beings in London.

STILL A YOUNG MAN.

Kuropatkin is young, as age goes among statesmen. He will be only fifty-six this month. He is an inspiring figure, trusted because he has never been afraid. Five years ago Kuropatkin was warned that the great powder magazine at St. Petersburg was to be blown up within twenty-four hours, and the magazine at Toulon, too. Toulon was outside his sphere, but Kuropatkin, who received the warning while in bed, rose and went at once to the St. Petersburg magazine stores. Calling together officers and men, he inspected the stores, declared the inspection satisfactory, and gave every man three days leave as a token of his pleasure. Within an hour the stores were emptied. Other guards and savers were summoned. The rampart was drawn round the magazine, and before night it was certain that any danger that had existed had been averted. Nothing happened, but the next morning the powder magazine at Toulon was blown up.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Asking questions is a fine art, but some people who teach school will not take pains to master it. Then when they have framed a question improperly, and get a suitable answer, though not the one they are searching for, they blame the innocent pupils. For example: Said a bright young lady teacher to a little boy in the arithmetic class: "How often we seek to comfort ourselves with repeating that 'Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.' The Japanese is as philosophical as comforting, and a great deal more expressive. When he says, 'Even a monkey will sometimes tumble from a tree.' Somewhat akin to our rude 'Go the whole hog or nothing,' is their saying, 'If you eat poison tick the platter.'

FUN WITH PROLET RELATIONS.

A narrow-minded person is spoken of. "The creature who looks at the heavens through a tube." A miser is described as "The man who grasps millet with a wet hand." The "poor relation" is a common visitor in the Land of the Rising Sun, and there is, therefore, a natural origin for the proverb, "Like our visiting friend, who sends us his plate the third time, stealthily." There is an iron disposition in the mind of the Japanese to pique at poor relations and country cousins, but at the same time no one is quicker to recognize merit.

It may be that you are seeking information, and make an apology for asking it. The retort is a sharp retort. "Hai!" is the reply. "You know to ask a question in the shade of a moment, and not to ask is the shade of a while lifetime." The Japanese enjoys answering questions, but he has a habit all his own of remodeling and tampering with his reply, and then making it proverbial.

IT'S A BIT.

I told them all about elections, telephones, phonographs and railroads, and gathered from their expression that they thought I had gone mad from the cold and exposure. They looked at one another and muttered, "Duroc! duroc!" which is Russian for crazy.

IT'S A BIT.

Father—"You are very backward in your arithmetic. When I was your age I was doing cube root." "Boy what's that?" Father—"What? You don't even know what it is? Dear me, that's terrible. Here, give me your pencil. Now, we'll take, say, 1, 2, 3, 4, and find the cube root. First you divide—no; you—let me see—um—yes—no—well, never mind—after all, perhaps you're too young to understand it."

DEADLIEST POISON.

Three Grains Are Said to be Sufficient to Kill Thousands.

Prussic acid has long been supposed to be the most deadly poison, but now Mr. Lascelles Scott, of Little Hord, England, makes a startling statement. He asserts that the substance known to scientists as dimethyl urethane, cyanide, or more shortly, cyanide of cacodyl, is hundreds, even thousands, of times more poisonous than pure prussic acid.

As he puts it: "A single grain of this deadly poison would kill a large roomful of people, and the vapor of three grains dispersed into the air of the Drury Theatre would suffice to insure that not one of the audience or artists of the vast theatre would leave it alive."

Fortunately for mankind, this poison is so deadly that it is exceedingly dangerous to handle, and the criminal who attempts to use it would in all probability kill himself. It is a white powder, which melts at 83 degrees. When exposed to the air it gives off a slight vapor, to inhale which is death.

"I know its properties, took every precaution, and made it in the open air," says Mr. Lascelles Scott. "Yet, in spite of my care—and I have been accustomed to dealing with such things all my life—some fumes must have escaped, for I was ill for a week after that experiment."

A well known analytical chemist when questioned on the subject was inclined to throw doubts on Mr. Lascelles Scott's statements.

"We know this substance. We know it is a powerful poison," he said. "But I do not think there is any known substance of which three grains would kill three thousand people."

But Mr. Lascelles Scott, when told of this, only laughed.

"I speak from experience," he said. "When I was helping the late Sir B. W. Richardson to complete his work on the causes of coagulation of the blood I tried its effects upon animals.

"One millionth part of cyanide of cacodyl in the atmosphere of an air-tight cage killed a dog almost instantly. Having killed one dog, its power was in nowise diminished. The second, third and fourth dog introduced into the same cage each died directly from the effect of that almost infinitesimal quantity of poison."

Although so little of the properties of this poison are known, it was first made many years ago. Cadet, a famous French chemist, by combining acetate of potassium with white arsenic produced a fuming liquid which, although he did not know it, was oxide of cacodyl. The German chemist, Bunsen, combined this with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, and made cyanide of cacodyl.

An enlisted man is not expected to obey all orders blindly. He is supposed to use his intelligence.

The courage of the man behind the Russian gun has been amply proved time and again. No nation can point to heroics of its fighting men which cannot be paralleled from the annals of the Russian service.

Englishmen are justly proud of the dogged pluck of Moyse, Sir Francis Doyle's "drunken private of the Buffs," who, having fallen into the hands of the Chinese during the Opium War, was ordered, on pain of death, to perform the kotow to a mandarin. He refused, saying that he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, whereupon he was immediately knocked on the head and his body thrown on a dunghill.

That incident has an almost exact parallel in the behavior of a soldier of the Pereslaff Dragoons who was captured during the Khivan campaign in 1873 and ordered to kneel before the khan, to whose kibitka, or audience tent, he was taken.

"I only kneel to God and the Emperor," said the Roman.

"Take him outside and flog him with leather whips," commanded the khan.

It was done. After over a hundred strokes the man fainted. He was revived and taken back to the kibitka, but again he refused to kneel or pay any kind of reverence to the enemy.

Then the khan, mad with rage, subjected him to a favorite Turcoman punishment. A sword was plunged into a brazier until it was white hot and then passed

IN FRONT OF HIS EYES.

at the distance of about two inches, burning away his sight forever.

Still the blind hero, in his agony adhered to his resolution, until at last the khan drew a dagger and stabbed him to the heart.

This story is told to recruits in the Russian army as an example of the manner in which they should uphold the honor of Russia among her enemies.

To teach them to be ready to sacrifice themselves cheerfully for the Czar, they are told of the heroic conduct of a company of infantry in the Khokandovo campaign.

The artillery was badly needed at the front in one of the battles, but its advance was stopped by a deep ditch. Instantly the foot soldiers threw themselves into the ditch and filled it up with their bodies, so that the guns could gallop over them and engage the enemy.

"Dogged determination is the main characteristic of the Russian soldier, as it is of the Russian nation," said a retired Russian officer. "He is used to reverses, and they make little impression on him."

"No soldiers have been more frequently beaten than those against the Turcomans." In the years from 1873 to 1879. During that period the Russians had to bear up under an uninterrupted series of reverses, which culminated in the crushing of the Lazarkoff expedition.

"Yet the next year they took the field again under Skobeleff, as fresh and ready for fight as ever, and they conquered the Turcomans in less than two months."

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR

THEIR COURAGE, PLUCK AND DEVOTION.

Some Popular Errors About the Great Army of the Czar.

People who should know declare that the Russian soldier is not ill treated by his superior officers, in spite of popular notions on the subject. While a wide gulf separates the nobleman and the peasant, the officer and the private soldier, warm friendships are formed between them sometimes which often last for life.

Thus Gen. Skobeleff had a favorite sergeant who had been with him from the days when he was a sub-Lieutenant. The sergeant was killed at the storming of Geok Teppe when Skobeleff won his great victory over the Turcomans.

"Skobeleff was inconsolable," said an officer who was there at the time. "He had won a magnificent victory where other Generals had failed. The Turcomans had been utterly routed after a month's terrible fighting. Yet the victor wept like a child when the news of the death of his humble friend was brought to him. He was melancholy for days and could take no interest in anything."

Many people imagine that the Russian soldier is not required to think for himself. This is called another popular error. Skobeleff used to do all in his power to stimulate the intelligence of his soldiers. Any man who hit on a bright idea during a campaign could take it direct to Skobeleff, and if it seemed good to him he would adopt it, even though it might involve radical changes in his plans.

At the siege of Geok Teppe, Skobeleff would sit all day long at the mouth of one or other of the mines, watching the progress of the sappers who were tunnelling underground in the

DIRECTION OF THE FORTRESS.

It is noticed a sapper who worked with intelligence as well as muscle, and who thought out ways to lessen the toll and increase the result, he would kiss and caress that sapper, and perhaps treat him to champagne or vodka. But he would roundly abuse the men who worked faithfully but stupidly.

This is said to be typical of the attitude of the Russian officers toward their men, because every Russian officer to-day tries to model himself on Skobeleff.

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"Take him outside and flog him with leather whips," commanded the khan.

It was done. After over a hundred strokes the man fainted. He was revived and taken back to the kibitka, but again he refused to kneel or pay any kind of reverence to the enemy.

Then the khan, mad with rage, subjected him to a favorite Turcoman punishment. A sword was plunged into a brazier until it was white hot and then passed

CHIFFAT FRUIT.

If you are very fond of fruit, you should go to Jinaia, West Indies, the greatest fruit-growing island in the world. There you could buy a big pineapple for two cents, and twenty bananas or a dozen oranges for three cents.

"CHIFFAT FRUIT.

Women Sold by Auction.
An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assembled on a certain day of every year all the virgins of marriageable age. The most remarkable was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas, it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the chief ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.

Spencer and Beecher.

Herbert Spencer visited America in 1882 and on that occasion a banquet was given in New York in his honor. Henry Ward Beecher was one of the after dinner speakers.

"I am asked," said Mr. Beecher, "how I reconcile Spencer with theology. I don't."

"A man who has a bold-headed deacon watching everything he does or a gold spectacled lawyer—not a fat one" (looking at Mr. Bristol), "but a long, lean, lank one" (looking at Mr. Evans) "—can't afford to talk Spencerism from the pulpit."

"It is to be borne in mind that when a man is driving a team of fractious horses that are just all he can manage anyhow he is not in a state of mind to discuss questions with his wife by his side, who is undertaking to bring up delicate domestic matters."

It had been said that Mr. Spencer had no sense of humor, but he joined heartily in the merriment which Mr. Beecher's speech provoked.

Pitt's Fondness For Pitt.

The ruin of Pitt's health was attributed to his physicians, who made him take part in large quantities in his youth, so that he could not do without it later. Lord Grenville has seen him swallow a bottle of port in tumblers before going to the house. His hands shook so much that when he helped himself to salt he was obliged to support the right hand with the left. Stothard, the painter, happened to be one evening at an inn on the Kept road when Pitt and Dundas put up there on their way to Walmer. Next morning the waiter said to Stothard: "How much wine do you suppose they drank last night? Seven bottles, sir!"—Rogers' "Table Talk."

The Way They Do in Iceland.

Icelanders never think of "locking up" at night, and yet only two cases of thieving have occurred in many years. One was a poor man with a broken arm, who stole several sheep to save his family from starving. The punishment meted out to him was that food was provided for his family, he was placed under medical care and work was given him when his arm had healed. The other case was of a foreigner who stole seventeen sheep. The law demanded that he restore the value of the thefts and then leave the country or be executed. Naturally he left.

Playing a Trick on McCallough.
Will McConnell and John McCullough were playing "Virginius," and McConnell was doing Iclines. When he had to go up to John and shake hands with him he put a hard boiled egg into his palm and left it there, and McCullough, being in the center of the stage and alone, could not get rid of it. He discharged Will, as usual, that night, but he never stayed discharged, and he was taken on again when they found him on board the train on the way to the next stand.

How She Feels.

"I hope," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that you didn't feel that you were de trop when you called the other day and found Mrs. Beecher present."

"Oh, no," replied her hostess. "That was just the back of my waist that I kept feeling. One of the hooks was loose, and somehow I couldn't help being kind of nervous about it."

An Irish Gem.

An Irish journal had this gem in answer to a correspondent: "We decline to acknowledge the receipt of your post card."

Which is very much like the Corkonian who traveled from Kerry to an insulting enemy to "tell him to his face that he would treat him with silent contempt."

Only Two Occasions.
"You always appear to be nervous," remarked the friend solicitously.

"But really," replied the housekeeper, "there are only two occasions when I am nervous. One is when I have a servant girl, and the other is when I haven't."

Carefully Brought Up.
"Were you carefully brought up, my dad?" asked the merchant of the apothecary for a situation.

"Please, sir, yes, sir; I came up in the elevator, sir," said the respectful youth.

Making Sure.
George—I hope that bowl of coffee won't stimulate you to go to work. Sandy Pikes—No, pard; I asked the lady to put loaf sugar in it.—Philadelphian Bulletin.

A COMIC TRAGEDY.

The Audience Was Ready, but the Show Was Tangled Up.
John Banyard, who afterward became famous as the author of great panoramas of Mississippi scenery, set out in his boyhood, in the early thirties, to travel down the "Great Water" in a flatboat with a number of companions. They built their boat on the Wabash and were to pay their way by exhibiting dramatic scenes in the cabin at landings. Unfortunately the candlelights were not then shining through the windows along the Wabash, and before the adventurers reached a settled region they ran out of provisions. In the woods they could find nothing but papaws, luscious at first, but quickly cloying.

For two days, wrote the sixteen-year-old Banyard, we had nothing whatever to eat but those awful papaws. The very sight or memory of one made me shudder. Then, on a joyous afternoon, we approached Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio river, where we were advertised to exhibit. As we came in we could see on the bank a crowd of people. Some carried chickens, some eggs, some yams, some potatoes, some "side meat" (bacon) and some cornmeal. Our dinner was in sight, for all those things were intended as payment for admission at the door, and all were "good."

Our stomachs hungered, and our mouths watered for the feast; but, alas, we were too eager! Working our boat toward land, we ran upon a reef and stuck fast. Every effort to set us free failed. Darkness came on, and before our eyes our "house" disbandied and went home, carrying our supper with them.

Discouraged and forlorn, we turned to our bag of papaws for what consolation we could find and then went to sleep. In the night we floated free and at daylight were in the woods again eight miles below those luscious visions. That was one of the most awful tragedies of my life.—Youth's Companion.

It had been said that Mr. Spencer had no sense of humor, but he joined heartily in the merriment which Mr. Beecher's speech provoked.

DOMESTIC NEGLECT.

The Tragedy of Little Things That Are Left Undone.

The judge and spectators in a Kansas City courtroom laughed when a husband testified that his wife gave him only "mechanical kisses."

Then the lawyers devoted many minutes to the question, "What is a mechanical kiss?" They decided that it was a salutation given only through a sense of duty, and then they laughed some more.

They didn't go far enough. They might have called it a tragedy.

With most women affection lasts. It burns as strongly in old age as in golden youth. A caress means a world of joy to them.

Some men forget. They grow careless. Carelessness is often a species of selfishness. Once it was a privilege to press a lover's kiss on the lips of a wife at the door when leaving in the morning, again as a warm greeting that always marked the homecoming at night.

And one morning the man forgot the caress and lost himself in business. And a shadow fell on a romance, and the woman wept. She tried to be brave and sensible. She tried to laugh at the silly fear that he didn't care for her. She assured herself a hundred times that it was such a little thing and that it was natural for him to forget and that it was unreasonable for her to expect the joy of the honeymoon through life. She wiped away her tears and resolved to hide her grief and be kind, loving patient.

And the man never knew. Perhaps some day he went into court and complained that he had been the recipient of "mechanical kisses." Domestic respect isn't always confined to lack of food and clothing. Cruelty doesn't always take the form of physical abuse. When men learn to think, when they remember that the little attentions often mark the difference between joy and sorrow in a woman's life, there will be more real happiness in the world.

For Tender Feet.

After dancing for a little while many people's feet get very tender and uncomfortable. If you are troubled in this way, try this plan: Put ivy leaves next the soles of your feet, inside the stockings. Cut out the hard center rib, lay the leaves as smoothly as possible, draw your stockings carefully over so as not to disarrange them, and see that your shoes fit just comfortably. For walking in warm weather this is an excellent plan and prevents the feet from getting tender.

His Promotion.

"Pa," said little Johnny, "teacher is thinking about promoting me."

"How do you know?"

"From what she said today."

"And what was that?"

"She said if I kept on I'd belong to the criminal class."

Two Statements.

As you—Some people are saying that

I made most of your money in politics.

Lender—But others are saying

the most of my money out of politics

so who are ye going to believe?

The Proper Paper.

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STAGE LIGHTS.

Their Various Uses and the Names by Which They are Known.

Lights play an important part on the stage of the modern theater, and they have many uses. The spot light, for instance, is employed to cast a ray of light upon the stage where a single person is to be brought into especial prominence. It consists of an arc electric light enclosed in a cylindrical hood about the diameter of a stove-pipe and provided at the open end with a condenser lens for the purpose of concentrating the rays upon a small area.

A good light is an arc in a rectangular box painted white upon the inside to serve as a reflector. It is suspended to flood the stage with light; it can be turned.

Bunch lights are clusters of gas or incandescent lights either arranged within a reflector or exposed naked. They are used back of a scene or in doorways, where light is needed on the stage to represent the illumination of that part of a dwelling shown. For the same purpose lights are used—rows of incandescent lights fastened to a strip of wood provided with a hook, by which it is hung to the back of a scene as required.

"Slide" lights are incandescent lights arranged on either side of the proscenium arch. Sometimes they are built within the arch or they are arranged to be swung outward when the curtain is raised.

The footlights are familiar to all, and the "border" lights are those hung over the stage directly above the scenery, shutting off the top of the stage. These are arranged in a trough like an inverted "U" to cast their light down upon the stage. These are practically all of the lights used upon the stage of a house, though magic lanterns are employed at times for the simulation of water effects, moonlight ripples and lightning. The old fashioned lantern, using the oxyhydrogen gas, is so seldom employed in the modern theater as to call for no comment.

CALIFORNIA'S GREATNESS.

California has the largest seed farms in the world.

California leads all the states in the production of barley.

The Golden Gate is the western portal for America's great future commerce. California is the only state in the Union in which bituminous rock is found.

California has a larger per capita wealth than any other state in the Union.

California produces more oranges and lemons than any other state in the Union.

The United States mint at San Francisco is the largest institution of the kind in the world.

For many years past San Francisco has been and still is the leading whaling port of the world.

The glory of California's flowers is practical. The state produces more particular about their hair than the sons of the aristocracy in general. This same curl, standing forth from a surface of hair that seems to have been flattened, is not achieved without much trouble. Scores of these young dandies of the east subscribe to a "toilet club" and have weekly attention given to their distinguishing curl in a manner that might be expected of a patrician beau.

A Home Thrust.
There is a good story told about the late Henry Bergh. While walking about the streets of New York city one morning he saw a teamster whipping a balky horse.

"Stop that, you brute," he exclaimed, "or I'll have you locked up inside of five minutes! Why don't you try kindness on the animal? Don't you suppose a horse can be reached by a kind word the same as a human being?"

"I believe you're right, son," replied the teamster, a quiet witted Irishman, who, with all his faults of temper, was not a bad man at heart, "an' if a horse has feelin', son, don't ye suppose his driver has too? They a kind word on the driver, if ye plase."

The stern face of Mr. Bergh relaxed into a smile, and in the better understanding that followed the horse forgot that it was balking and started off in a trot.

Three and a half miles of granolithic pavement is to be laid in Belleville during the coming season, on which \$10,000 will be expended.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The general impression in the best informed circles is that the Dominion elections will be held next September if the House pronounces in anything like a dissolution time to permit of it. Dissolution will certainly follow close on the heels of prorogation.

Repudiated the Spelling.

Once while in Pittsburgh Andrew Carnegie had a telegram sent and stood waiting until it reached the operator.

He listened attentively to the clicking of the key, then immediately wrote a new telegram, as follows: "The other message mine; spelling the operator's."

Force of Habit.

A London cabman was recently baying his firstborn baby christened.

Clergyman—What name shall I give this child? Cabby (through sheer force of habit)—Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

It Has a Way of Its Own.

"What do I think of the ocean?" said Bridget as she was asked that question by her friends. "I think it's the most peculiar thing I ever came across."

A Etiquette.

"Say, pa,"

"What?"

"What's the best way to get along in society?"

"Well, I suppose you must be a good

man."

"I suppose you must be a good

</

La Grippe

CURED BY
Chamberlain's
Cough
Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENSES, STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and
Village Clerk. Agent for Quinte Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduated with the Gold Medal in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.
GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Mont-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in
assessing cases in General Hospital. Licensed
Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.

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Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. Halliwell, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Over G. Brown & Mc-
Cance's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. MACAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OFFICE: McAnally Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling
on Monday, the second and last Friday in
each month, and will lecture.

The Dental Engine, Vitisilizer, Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Hotel House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMERS' ADVOCATE
"Home Magazine"
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 52
Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited.

LONDON, ONT.

Wore Plasters on His Back
for Eight Years.

To the O. R. Medicine Co. Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—
For years I suffered with weak back
and soreness in my spine. I have
only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney
Cure and my back is now as strong and
firm as ever. I have discontinued
the use of the plasters which I wore
constantly for a year.

Yours truly,
H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N.B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause
of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to
accumulate and slowly poison to death the
vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE heals, soothes and nourishes—
assisting nature to restore the organs to
health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE makes Weak Men and Women
strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c., from
all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
30 cents; three lines and over, 40 cents; over three lines,
50 cents; matter in any column larger than the
ordinary type, 100c. per line each.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Practical Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex., 8:37 a.m. Accom., 10:36 a.m.
Accom., 6:48 p.m. Mail & Ex., 8:49 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Miss N. Phillips gives a cordial invitation to all to visit her Millinery Opening on Tuesday and Wednesday next, March 29th and 30th.

Mr. H. D. Borley, B.A., of Queen's will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's, Stirling, Sabbath March 27th, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Mr. A. B. White of Rawdon has a "Hermit" colt ten months old, which stands 14 hands and 1 inch in height, weighs 650 lbs., and girts 5 ft. 2 inches.

A carload of settler's effects belonging to Mr. John Conley, among which were seven horses, left here to-day for Weyburn, Assa. Mr. Melvin Airhart accompanied the car.

Rev. Eli Woodcock, a retired Methodist minister, died in Belleville on Saturday last. He was over 80 years of age. He was at one time pastor of the M. E. Church in this village.

There has been over four months of steady winter weather up to the present. It has been the longest and most severe winter ever experienced in Canada within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

Mr. John Conley's team ran away yesterday, and becoming loose from the sleigh, dragged Mr. Conley out and fractured two of his ribs. Mr. Conley is preparing to leave for the Northwest for the summer.

The catalogue of the Stirling public library has just been issued. It is a neat little volume of twenty-seven pages, and is so arranged as to make it easy to select the book you want. The library has been well patronized since it was opened, and promises to be a great success.

At the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East held at King-
ston last week, Major W. J. Wright, of
Brookville was elected Grand Master; and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Halliwell Deputy
Grand Master. T. C. McConnell, Esq.,
of Spring Brook, was elected Deputy
Grand Secretary.

The bill authorizing the consolidating
of the debt of the village of Stirling,
and the borrowing of a certain amount
of money for putting down cement
walks and other improvements, has
passed its third reading in the Ontario
Legislature, and now only awaits the
assent of the Lieut.-Governor to become
law.

On Tuesday last Mr. S. J. Demill re-
ceived a telegram announcing the death
of his son's wife, Mrs. Alfred Demill,
Toronto. Mrs. S. J. Demill left on the
afternoon train for the city. The de-
ceased spent several months here for the
benefit of her health during the winter of
1902-3, and went to her home in Toronto
about a year ago.

An adjourned meeting of the village
Council was held on Monday evening last.
There was very little business done.
A couple of small accounts were
ordered to be paid, and a by-law was
passed authorizing the borrowing of
necessary funds to meet current ex-
penses until the taxes are collected.
The Reeve and Mr. Mather were ap-
pointed a committee to revise the rules
and regulations in connection with the
cemetery.

As yet there is no war news of impor-
tance. It is reported that the Jap-
anese fleet made another attack on Port
Arthur and have effectively blocked
the entrance to the harbor, but this is
not confirmed. There is also a report
of an engagement between the Japanese
and Russian fleets outside Port Arthur,
and that one Russian battleship had
been destroyed, but this also lacks con-
firmation. There have been no land
engagements, though it is expected one
will take place shortly.

Messrs. J. Boldrick and Son have
their Roller Mill again in operation,
and are running night and day to fill
orders. The mill has been almost enti-
tely at a standstill for several months.
Last fall a new dam was built, which
kept the mill idle for some time, and
the lack of rain in the fall left them
without water during the winter until
within the past few days; but this is
impossible to use steam power.

The shutting down of the mill for so long
a period has been a great loss to the firm,
as well as a cause of much inconven-
ience to the farming community.

The bride was kindly remembered by
her friends in a most generous manner,
the gifts being costly and useful. The
young couple will leave the first of
April for Alberta, Canada, where they
expect to make their home.

The bride lived with her grandpar-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Caverley,
for a number of years, and went to
Michigan about five years ago.

Fruit Institute meetings have been
arranged by the Ontario Department of
Agriculture to be held in many places
throughout the Province. The object of
these meetings is to bring the work of
the Fruit Growers' Association into
closer touch with the farmers who pro-
duce fruit, and also to bring together
the fruit men in every district that they
may talk over their work before spring
opens. The Department will send to
each place two practical fruit men who
are competent to help the fruit growers
by suggesting improved methods of
cultivation, pruning, and grafting. The
meeting for this district will be held at
Belleville on Friday, April 1st.

Yours truly,

H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
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Weak Kidneys are the Cause
of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to
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CURE heals, soothes and nourishes—
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CURE makes Weak Men and Women
strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c., from
all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

Division Court was held here on
Tuesday. There were but two cases
before the court.

The Rev. Dr. Nimmo, Incumbent of
St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, will
preach in the parish of Rawdon on
Sunday, April 10th, at 11 a.m.; at St.
Thomas' Church, Stirling, at 8 p.m.;
St. Lawrence Church, 6th line, at 7:30
p.m. He will also preach on Wednes-
day, April 13th, at Guild Hall, Crook-
ston, at 7:30 p.m.

The hotelkeepers of Belleville have
signed an agreement not to open up or
sell liquor under any circumstances
during prohibited hours. The penalty
will be a police court fine and a forfeit
of \$100 to the hospital. The signers are
formed into a body of inspectors to keep
watch over one another and to bottle
the man who violates his agreement.

Probate of the will and testament of
the late Henry Smith, of Faraday
Township, granted to Edward Jeffrey.
Estate \$1000. G. G. Thrasher, solicitor.

Probate of the last will and testament of
the late Benjamin Hagerman Fair.
Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rod-
gers, Auctioneer.

Probate of the will and testament of
the late John Conley, of Stirling.
Sale at 2 o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rod-
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LAND BATTLE REPORTED

Japanese Cross Latung Pass and Clear the Way for an Advance.

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Shanghai states that a New-Chwang telegram says the Japanese have crossed Tatung Pass. It is reported that fighting has occurred, resulting in clearing the way for the Japanese to advance on Muo-Tsueh-ting, which the Russians held. Seven thousand of Russian wounded are reported to have passed Ta-Shih-Chiao going to Liao-Yung.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Tokio says it is reported that a sharp encounter has occurred at Chyong-Yong, in which the Russians lost 600 killed or wounded. No date is given. There are several places with names in Northern Corea resembling Chyong-Yong, and the place where the fight is said to have occurred cannot be determined.

ALL ROUTES CLOSED.

The correspondent of the Echo de Paris at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russians are entrenching at the mouth of the Yalu as well as at Tatung-Kow. Thus they take in flank the only route by which the Japanese could pass into Manchuria.

CZAR TO COMMAND FORCES.

It is again declared at St. Petersburg that it is the intention of the Czar to go to Manchuria and personally assume command of the forces. It is expected that he will start in August.

The Czarina is sending an Easter gift to every Russian soldier in Manchuria. The Czar has placed an unlimited amount of money at her disposal for the purchase of the gifts. The presents will be personal and distinct from those provided by other funds over which the Czarina is presiding. They will consist of a parcel of dainties, cigarettes and various gifts.

BURIED A SPY ALIVE.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says that a Japanese merchant of the name of Katoaka, who was acting as a spy for the Russians, has been murdered in Tien-Tsin by being buried alive. The Japanese residents show universal joy over the punishment meted out to the traitor. The Japanese officials disclaim any knowledge of the assassin.

OFFICIALS ARE THIEVES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express mails a long story of official corruption in Russia, which seems, from his account, to be equal to that in China. He instances acts of corruption at the dockyards, and says that money allotted for military and naval stores has been pocketed. The officials all round misappropriate part of the funds passing through their hands. The correspondent declares that corruption has been responsible for the succession of defeats that Russia has suffered. It is asserted that the official assurances that there were coal and provisions enough at Port Arthur to enable that place to withstand a two years' siege were untrue. When 10,000 tons of coal were ordered to Port Arthur, only 5,000 would reach the town. More field guns have arrived. Three thousand coolies are employed at 80 cents a day in constructing earthworks.

230,000 RUSSIANS.

Gen. Kourapkin, who is on his way to the Far East, telegraphs, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, that 230,000 Russian troops are now concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

CHINESE ATTACK POST.

A Yinkow despatch to the London Daily Telegraph states that several hundred Russians are arriving there daily. Nineteen more guns have been added to those in the forts at the mouth of the river.

Chinese say that the Russian post at Chinchau, near Port Arthur, was attacked by 500 Chunchus on Thursday. Thirty Russians were killed. The Chunchus were finally repulsed, losing four men.

BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the destroyer Skord was blown up by a submarine mine which had got out of place. Another despatch from Chefoo says the disaster occurred on Wednesday, and that the destroyer struck a mine which was not on its Russian mine chart. The despatch adds that it is probable that the mine was one of those which Admiral Togo reported recently that he had laid across the entrance of the harbor.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

The London Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent, who has just returned from a steamer trip along the Corean coast, says that the vessel was stopped by a Japanese gunboat off an inlet, 12 miles below Chinchau, and warned that the place was dangerous owing to mines in the channel. Afterwards a constant succession of transports were passed. The main body of Japanese are landing at Chinchau direct from Japan. Three thousand landed at Chinchau at the end of last week and 2,000 more were due. The Russians are retreating across the Yalu River before the advance of the Japanese outposts. Strong detachments of Japanese have been placed in each town.

American refugees who arrived at Chinchau Tuesday on board the

cruiser Cincinnati say that the whole administration in Northern Corea is in the hands of the Japanese. This is also the case in every part of the country. Corean independence is at an end, according to the correspondent.

CAVALRY MADE A DASH.

An official despatch from Seoul to Tokio says that 1,500 Russian cavalry made a dash between Wiju and Ping-Yang. Two hundred of them came as far as the Seligon River and fired at Japanese troops on the other side. The fire was not returned.

A despatch from Seoul says that the Korean Military Council is contemplating sending the Ping-Yang battalion to the north, as an army of national defence.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Secretary of State is in receipt of a cable on Thursday from Lord Strathcona in regard to the steps taken to protect the interests of the missionaries in Corea. It says:—Admiralty has received telegram from Commander-in-Chief of China station, reporting that H.M.S. Phoenix arrived at Gensan with Canadian missionaries from Long-Chin, who did not require further passage."

WIDESPREAD IN EFFECT.

The last bombardment of Port Arthur is declared to have made every part of the fortified area unsafe. The Russians are taking new and special measures to guard the peninsula.

TO JOIN BALTIC FLEET.

It is stated that five vessels of the volunteer fleet, now at Sebastopol, have received preliminary orders to proceed to the Baltic two months hence. It is understood that they will serve as oilers to the Baltic squadron, which will sail for the Far East in June, and that they will carry 80,000 tons of coal in addition to their own supplies.

It is semi-officially stated that the Admiralty has abandoned the idea of the squadron going to the East by the north-east passage, it being held to be unnecessary, inexpedient and virtually impracticable.

THE LAND FORCES.

The reports received at London of the Russian movements along the Yalu River are confusing. One from Yin-Kow seems to imply that the main body there has crossed to the southward, leaving small detachments along the line of the river. A despatch to the Chronicle from Ping-Yang, dated Tuesday, states that all the Russians have left Corea, and that 20,000 of them are concentrated north of the Yalu at Kiuilchong.

A correspondent of the Times at Tokio says that the Russians are occupying an area having a forty-mile base from Wiju to Changtong, and extending south to the Pakchon River.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNED

Terrible Double Tragedy on Berkeley St., Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says:—Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, wife of Patrol-Sergt. Samuel Mitchell, of No. 2 Police Station, her mind unbroken by religion and the recent death of her daughter, the only child, committed suicide by setting her clothes on fire after pouring oil upon them from a paraffin lamp at her home, 278 Berkeley Street on Thursday.

At 10.30 a. m. the husband, who was sleeping, having been on night duty, was awakened by his wife's terrifying screams. He ran down stairs in his night shirt, and tried to extinguish the flames by throwing a carpet about his wife. His night shirt became ignited, and he was very badly burned. Neighbors who answered his shouts found both man and wife unconscious. Ambulances were at once called, and they were removed to the General Hospital, where Mrs. Mitchell died shortly before 2 p. m. Mr. Mitchell died a few minutes before midnight.

KAISER VISITS GIBRALTAR.

Was Welcomed by the Hero of Ladysmith.

A Gibraltar despatch says:—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert, with Emperor William of Germany on board, and under convoy of the armored cruiser Prinz Friedrich Karl, arrived here on Friday. The British squadron station here saluted the German ship and General Sir George Stewart White, the Governor of Gibraltar, boarded the Koenig Albert and welcomed his Majesty. Emperor William subsequently landed and lunched with Sir George White. The streets traversed by his Majesty were lined with troops and bluejackets. The Emperor was accorded a most hearty reception. The Emperor visited the new Admiralty dockyard yesterday afternoon. He was looking pale but cheerful, and smilingly greeted the 12,000 dock workers who turned out to welcome him. He inspected a cruiser and two transports. In the afternoon the Emperor, accompanied by the Governor, visited the Moorish castle and the galleries in the rock. He commented upon the semimilitary appearance of the bluejackets and the fine physique of the troops.

GUNS OF THE LATEST TYPE

Canada to Have Batteries of Unrivalled Range.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The new field guns which the Canadian Government has ordered in England will be of the type lately adopted by the War Office, and which War Secretary Forster claims to be without a rival. They are 184-pouderers.

American refugees who arrived at Chinchau Tuesday on board the

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Friends of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

March 22.—Wheat.—The feeling is easier for Ontario grades, with little doing. No. 2 white and red are quoted at 95c low freight. Spring wheat is nominal at 90c east, and goes at 84 to 85c east. Manitoba wheat unchanged, with No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.03 at Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 90c, and No. 3 Northern at 96c. No. 1 hard is nominal at \$1.05. Grindings in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats.—The market is firmer, with a fair demand. No. 2 white quoted at 82½c north and west, and 83c low freight. No. 1 white quoted at 80c east, and No. 2 at 83c west.

Barley.—The market is quiet with a moderate demand. No. 2 quoted at 45c middle freight; No. 3 extra at 43 to 44c, and No. 8 at 42c middle freight.

Flour.—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 65c west and 66c east.

Corn.—The market is quiet, with prices firm. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 52c. Canadian corn is nominal at 88½c west for yellow, and at 83c for mixed.

Buckwheat.—The market is unchanged, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 60 to 61c middle freight.

Flour.—Ninety per cent. patients are unchanged, with buyers at \$3.65 middle freight in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.65 in bales. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patients, \$5.80; No. 2 patients, 85c, and strong bakers', \$4.90, on track, Toronto.

Millet.—Bran steady at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and shorts at \$1.80 to \$1.85 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$1.60, and shorts at \$1.70. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$20, and shorts at \$22 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples.—Trade here is quiet, with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per lb. for the best stock.

Dried apples.—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged at 8½c to 9½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6 to 6½c per lb.

Beans.—Trade is quiet, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and hand-picked at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Hops.—The market is unchanged, at 60 to 62c, according to quality.

Honey.—The market is firm at 6½ to 7½c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb.

Hay.—The market is quiet, with offerings restricted. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$9.50 a ton here.

Straw.—The market is dull, without offerings, and prices nominal around \$5.50 on track here.

Potatoes.—The market is steady, with offerings moderate. Choice cars are quoted at 90c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 80 to 85c per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts are moderate, and prices as a rule unchanged. Chickens, 11 to 12c per lb.; turkeys are quoted at 14 to 16c per lb. for fresh killed; ducks, 13c; and geese at 10 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—The market to-day was quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows:—Fines 1-lb. rolls, 18 to 18½c; choice large rolls, and selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; medium and low grades, 12½ to 14c; creamy prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 19½ to 20c.

Eggs.—The market continues steady, with sales of case lots at 22c per dozen. Americans quoted at 23c.

Cheese.—Trade is dull and prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest September's, 11c; late Fall and seconds, 10 to 10½c.

HOOF PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady, with offerings moderate. Car lots at \$6.40 to \$6.75 delivered here. Cured meats are in good demand and prices firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 9½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, \$1.70; do short cut, \$1.85 to \$1.90.

Smoked meats.—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 18 to 18½c; breakfast bacon, 12c.

Lard.—The demand is limited, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tiercer, 8c; backs 8½c; pails, 8½ to 9½c; compound, 7½ to 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 22.—Demand for oats is quiet just now and trade is confined to an occasional carload.

Prices seem firm, however. No. 2 still realizing 40c in store, and No. 3 to 89½c. No. 2 oats; Ontario points, millers' prices, 35c for export, 38½ to 42c low freight west; No. 2 peats 42c to 45c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 extra barley, 45c; No. 3, 4½c. Flour—Miller's report a firm market, the demand being active; Manitoba patients, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patients, \$6 to \$6.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35. Feed—Bran and shorts are firm, and good demand; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; moulins, \$26 to \$28 per ton. Rolled oats—The market for firm dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.80 for bags, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 for bales on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$19 to \$25; American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$21.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country

dressed hogs, 9½; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50. Eggs—New laid, 23 to 24c. Butter—Winter creamery, 19½ to 20c; new made, 20½ to 21c; full cream, fall makes, 18½ to 21½c, according to quality; Western dairy, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 16 to 17c; creamery, 18 to 18½c. Cheese—Ontario, 10 to 10½c; Townships, 9½ to 10c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, March 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98c to \$1; old July, 92c. Rye—No. 1, 72 to 73c; Barley—No. 2, 62 to 63c; sample, 36 to 55c. Corn—No. 3, 40 to 47c; July, 50c.

Buffalo, March 22.—Flour—Steady, Wheat—Spring, steady; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, carloads, \$1.12; Winter, nothing done. Corn—Quiet and easy; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 corn, 53c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c. Barley—Spot, No. 1, 80 to 85c. Sheep—Dull; No. 1, 85c.

Minneapolis, March 22.—Wheat—May 98½ to 98½c; July 98½ to 99c; September 86½c; on track, No. 1 hard, \$1.00; No. 1 Northern, 90c. Flour—First patents, \$25 to \$25.50; second do., \$5.10 to \$5.15; first clears, \$3.80 to \$3.85; second do., \$2.50 to \$2.60. Bran in bulk, \$14.50.

TATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 22.—Butchers'—Very fair trade, with prices about steady, but easier at the close.

Sheep and lambs—The market is little dull, but prices unchanged. A few spring lambs are coming in, the prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 each.

A pair of very fine lambs, the best on the market this season, brought in by Mr. James Skeens of Port Credit, and bought by Wesley Dunn, brought \$21 the pair.

Feeders—There is a good market for feeders and stockers, but not many coming in. Receipts are expected to be heavier next week, as the roads open up.

Hogs—The market is weaker, with prospects lower, though prices today were unchanged.

Exporters, heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.95 per cwt. do. light, 8½c to 8½c per cwt.

Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Short keep, 1,100 lbs., 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs., 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Butchers' cattle, choice, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

do medium, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

do picked, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

do bulls, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

do rough, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Light stock bulls, cwt., 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Milch cows, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Hogs, best, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

do light, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Sheep, export, cwt., 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Lambs, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Bucks, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Culls, each, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

Calves, 8½c to 9c per cwt.

MUST WEAR HAIR PLAITED

Regulations for Female Employees in All Factories.

A Toronto despatch says: The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, introduced a bill in the Legislature to amend the Factories Act. The provisions of the measure are somewhat radical. The first clause enacts that "Young girls and women in factories shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled, or plaited, and fastened securely to their head, so as to avoid contact with working machines or shafting, or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen, and others in charge to see that employees comply with this section."

Another clause stipulates that the hours of working in any day shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in the morning, and not later than seven o'clock in the evening.

The existing Act is made much plainer with regard to the sanitary condition of all factories for which the employer shall be held responsible.

No overcrowding while at work is to be allowed in any factory, according to the bill, and a standard of 300 cubic feet of room space is to be allowed each employee.

STATION AGENT SUICIDES.

Found Suffering Extreme Agony in His Office.

A Lindsay despatch says:—C. H. Barton, the Grand Trunk station agent at Haliburton, ended his life at that village by drinking blue vitriol a few days ago. Owing to the continuous blockade and the dreadful state of the roads, particulars are only now available. It appears that Barton, who commenced his duties only a short time ago, was seized with a feeling of loneliness, being away from his family and among strangers. The unfortunate man was found in the state of extreme agony, having drunk a quantity of battery mixture. He lingered in great pain until death ended his sufferings.

AT 24 KNOT GAIT.

Speed at Which Prospective Cunarders Will Fly.

A London despatch says:—Speed of 24 to 25 knots an hour must be guaranteed for the new turbine liners that are to be built for the Cunard Company. This means that the British line will make a

MEDICINE FOR MEN.

Something That Will Banish Worries and Balance up the System. Has it ever occurred to you that you need a medicine as Men—not as old men, as young men, but as men? Are you never conscious that the special wear and tear of life which men sustain need repair? Worry, scores a man out quicker than work, but worry is not an accident, it is a symptom—symptom of nervous exhaustion. Other symptoms are nervous headache, morning lassitude, that makes it difficult to get out of bed; a weak feeling in the back; indigestion; breathlessness after slight exertion; irritable temper—perhaps some nerve pain as neuralgia, sciatica or neuralgic paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a medicine for men, act directly upon the source of discomfort. They re-tone manly vigor and energy, improve the appetite and tone up the nerves and the whole system. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Esquiro, N.B., is one of the many men who has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I am glad to be able to say that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down; my appetite was poor, and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Weak, nervous, broken down men and women, too weak to find new health and happiness in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for True People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THANE OF GLAMIS.

Stories Connected With a Historic Scottish House.

The death is announced of the Earl of Strathmore at Bordighera, Italy, where he had been staying for the sake of his health. Claude Bowes-Lyon, D.L., J.P., Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and Baron Glamis of Scotland, was in his eightieth year. A grandson of the eleventh earl, he succeeded his brother in the title in 1885. He married a grandniece of the first Lord Carlton.

He came of a family famous in Scottish history. Founded by Sir John Lyon, who married Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert II, his heads were at the right hand of the Scottish monarchs for centuries. The principal seat of the family, Glamis Castle, once belonged to Macbeth, and is the traditional scene of the murder of Duncan.

Glamis Castle is a gloomy pile and has some gloomy stories connected with it. They show a traditional scene of the murder of Duncan (Macbeth was Thane of Glamis as well as of Cawdor) near the crypt, and there is more authentic record of Malcolm II, treacherously wounded to death by Kenneth, and brought here to die.

Also of beautiful Lady Glamis, falsely accused by a rejected lover of practising witchcraft against the life of James V, and burned at the stake in 1557 on Edinburgh Hill. Mystery of the house of Strathmore, the secret terror that each earl is said to transmit to his eldest son, calling in but one trusted witness lest the secret be forgotten.

The favorite explanation of this mystery is that a Lord Glamis swore an impious oath, on the eve of the Sabbath, to finish a game of cards which was then in progress, though he played on till Doomsday. The devil registered the oath, and on every anniversary the ghosts of Lord Glamis and his boon companions return from the other world to cut and shuffle in the Secret Room.

DOCTOR DID IT.

Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1899 I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonsfuls three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time, and I now weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds and enjoy the best of health."

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me, but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful."

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonsfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength."

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food. All the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all." Shown in renewed physical strength and brain power.

"There's a reason." Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-Being."

Too many young men mix a lot of rye with the wild oats they sow.

GOLD FISH FARM.

A gold-fish farm is certainly a novelty, and the rearing of these pretty little creatures appears to be a profitable industry. Such an establishment, which pays \$20,000 a year and is the "biggest thing of its kind in the world," is the property of William Shoup, of Waldron, Indiana. Mr. Shoup could not make ordinary farming pay, so he went in for pet stock, and stocked a pond with gold-fish as a pastime. He soon found that they were multiplying so quickly as to crowd each other out of their preserves. He put some of his better specimens on the market, and soon received a prompt request for more, until he decided that it would be worth while to devote additional farming space to his fish. So from a mere pastime sprang the largest gold-fish industry in the world. At a rough calculation he has 150,000 fish.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ARMY.

It is not, perhaps, generally realized how great a part the Sunday-school now plays in England. Today in England and Wales alone the Sunday-school army has reached the amazing and almost incredible total of 7,000,000. So many, in fact, are these youthful disciples of Robert Raikes that they form 21.5 per cent of our entire population, and outnumber Scotland and Wales with seven English counties thrown in. Out of 8,000,000 young people who may be said to come within the limits of Sunday-school age, 7,000,000 have actually been drawn into the fold.

TROUBLESOME BABIES.

Babies are not naturally troublesome—they should be bright, active and happy and a joy to your home. When baby is troublesome you may depend upon it there is some of the many minor ailments bothering him. These can all be overcome by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs. C. L. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, N. S., who says: "I am pleased to state that I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children with great success. I think the Tablets the very best medicine for all the ailments of small children and would recommend them to mothers who have troublesome babies."

Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, diarrhea, prevent croup, allay irritation at teething time, break up colds and destroy worms. In fact there are none of the minor ailments of childhood which the Tablets will not cure. Sold by druggists or may be had at 25 cents a box by writing direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RISKY VOYAGE.

A gentleman has left New Zealand in a boat 22 feet in length to sail to London. The voyage is expected to occupy five months, which is the longest ever attempted in a small boat. The voyager is alone. He has a quantity of concentrated provisions on board, and sufficient fresh water to last 130 days.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic.

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & CO., 310

25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

15-04

CAZAR'S OWN RAILWAY.

While all the world knows about the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is open to the general public, comparatively few are aware that the Czar has secretly constructed another railway, which enables Russian troops to march on Moscow. In fact, the Czar Nicholas personally, from his visits to his grandfather, King Christian, under the guise of missionaries, reported to the Russian Government on the best alignment, and more than two years ago the actual construction started, and a Chinese company was incorporated to take nominal charge of the southern end, which runs through Chinese territory. The embankments and cuttings are unimportant, and the rails cross the numerous rivers and mountain streams on wooden trestles. As no foreigner has ever been allowed to enter the country, it is not definitely known how far advanced the construction is, but it is known that a very large force has been continually working on it day and night since the start, it is safe to say that the road must be nearly completed.

HEARING OF INSECTS.

The naturalists have not as yet been able to answer the burning question, "Can bees hear?" but their researches along that line have resulted in many queer discoveries. Simply because a bee has no ears on the side of its head it is no sign whatever that he is wholly without some sort of an auditory nerve. The last assertion is proven by the fact that grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, and flies all have their ears situated in queer places—the wings, on the middle of the body, and even on the sides of their heads. The grasshopper, so shell-less small, has his organs of hearing situated on each side of his neck, and the common grasshopper has them on each of his broad, flat thighs. In some of the smaller insects they are at the bases of the wings, and in others on the bottom of the feet.

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food. All the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all." Shown in renewed physical strength and brain power.

"There's a reason." Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-Being."

RAILROAD MAN

HAD HIS TRIAL

ENGINEER RAFFERTY FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was Run Down and Laid Up, and the Great Kidney Remedy made Him Strong and Vigorous Again.

Winnipeg, Mar. 28.—(Special)

One of the best known and most popular locomotive engineers running out of Winnipeg on the C.P.R. is Mr. Ben Rafferty, who lives at 175 Major Street. And Mr. Rafferty gives some advice to railway men that in these days of blockades and strain and worry no man can afford to overlook. That advice is "use Dodd's Kidney Pills." Mr. Rafferty says:

"Year's of long runs on the railway had broken down my constitution. My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp cutting pains would follow one another, till I felt as if I were being sliced away piecemeal.

"I would come in from a run tired to death. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I got so bad I had to lay off work.

"After being laid up ten days I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I had worn for years, and now I have not the slightest pain in the back. I sleep soundly and wake up jovous and refreshed, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it."

THE CANDLES OF THE SKY.

Mons Charles Fabry of the French Academy of Sciences announces that careful measurements of the light of the star Vega, one of the brightest in the heavens, when it is seen near the zenith in calm weather, show that it is equal to that of a standard candle burning at a distance of 2,560 feet from the eye.

They had been discussing the baby's ears, eyes, and nose. "And I think he's got his father's hair," said that joyful young mother. "Oh, is that who's got it? I noticed it was missing," said the girl who knew her before she was married.

Dr. Agnew's Catarhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarhal Powder. He tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. "It is a wonderful remedy, 50 cents—5

Many a man who starts out in the world with a determination to rule soon gets married and retires to the rear of the procession.

BEST WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Goes via Lackawanna, March 18. Ten Dollars, ten days via Water Gap. Stop-over at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sleeper to Philadelphia. Reserve accommodations now 289 Main Street, Buffalo.

Mrs. Parvino—"Isn't it grand to ride in your own carriage?" Mr. Parvino—"Yes; but I'd enjoy it more if I could only stand on the pavement and see myself ride by."

Henry—"Did it ever occur to you that some of the greatest works of literature have been thought out in prison?" William—"Yes; why, wouldn't it be a good idea to send about two dozen of our rising young authors to gaol?"

Dr. Agnew's Pils are delightful. 40 days to 100 days.

NEW YORK'S HONESTY.

A New York man has been testing the honesty of the people of that city by dropping purses in their way, and seeing how many of them were returned. He purchased six ladies' purses and put in each of them 42 cents, a key, some certificates, and a card with his name and address thereon. The purses were dropped at various places on the sidewalks and on the floors of the big dry-goods stores. In less than twenty-four hours five of the purses have been returned to him, and according to last advice he was confidently expecting the return of the sixth.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me."

Gentlemen—"What do you mean by putting your hand in my pocket?" Right-handed Bill—"Excuse me, sir; I'm so absent-minded. I used to have a pair of trousers exactly like yours."

WASHINGTON EXCURSION. MARCH 18.

Lackawanna \$10.00, ten days, extra stop-over at Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Philadelphia sleeper. Full particulars 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOPED IT WAS SO.

The stern parent was sitting in the hall, reading the evening paper, when he heard the unmistakable sound of a kiss coming from the front room, at that moment occupied by his youngest daughter and her young man. Naturally, this made the old gentleman pretty angry, so up he bounded and hopped into the room.

"So I've caught you kissing my daughter, have I?" he demanded testily.

"I trust there is no mistake about it, sir," replied the young man. "The light is none too bright, and I should feel disappointed if it should turn out that, after all, I was kissing the cook."

Too many young men mix a lot of rye with the wild oats they sow.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Billiard Tables
The Best at the Lowest Price
Write for Terms
REID BROS., MFG. CO.
118 KING ST. W.
32-31

BRAIN GROWTH.

Brain development is found by Professor Segel, of Munich, to have two periods of acceleration—from ten to eleven and from seventeen to twenty in girls, and from twelve to thirteen and nineteen to twenty in boys. At the period of most rapid increase in height—from twelve to fourteen years—the growth of the brain is less than one-hundredth that of the body, but at seventeen to nineteen it grows one-thirtieth as fast, and at twenty reaches one-seventh of the body growth.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1st IUGUS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cataract that can be cured by Dr. Hall's Catarhal Powder. Frank J. Cheney, Sworn to me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

SEAL:
Hall's Catarhal Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

t-1

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

My friend," said the philosopher, "you should be content with what you have." "I am," replied the grumbler. "It's what I haven't that worries me."

Ho! the Overworked Heart.

Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—6

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Issue No. 12-04.

Have you tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea yet?

LOWER PRICES
WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 20

Time to buy
your Easter
Tie, Shirt, Col-
lars and Cuffs.



You'll get TOOKE'S
Shirts here.

Don't put off your Easter buying till the choice lines are picked over. The early bird gets the worm—be an early buyer and you get the best. Our New Suitings are like wonderland, so many patterns and colorings to choose from.

EASTER NECKWEAR.

See our West Window display of NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, etc.

Ladies' Easter Neckwear.

The ideal of fashion is here. The Ladies who have had a glimpse say they are the Nicest Ties that they ever saw anywhere. See our East window.

HATS and CAPS.

Our New Spring Styles will sustain our reputation as "Ward my Hatter." Don't be afraid to ask for any style of Hat or Cap at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Spring Opening.

WALL PAPER.

Our New WALL PAPERS just arrived. A very choice assortment of New Patterns and Colorings. Prices ranging from 40c. to 50c. roll. All newest patterns and best American paper.

A job lot of Paper, odd rolls, to clear at cost.

CARPETS.

Now is the time for Carpets, before Spring work comes on. We have some specials.

See our Hemp and Union Carpets at 18c., 25c. and 30c. yd.

Tapestry Carpets, 45c., 50c. and 60c. yd.

Extra value in Brussels and All Wool Carpets, 75c., and 90c. yd.

Large Tapestry Rugs, best thing for a bedroom floor, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00.

Extra heavy Reversible Velvet Rugs, only six left, were \$3.50 to clear for \$2.50.

CHENILLE and TAPESTRY CURTAINS—A fine assortment to choose from, at prices to suit everyone, \$3.00 to \$11.50.

LACE CURTAINS, 25c. to \$4.50 per pair.

FRILLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per pair.

Our Millinery Department is now in full blast. Call and see us.

An apprentice wanted to learn Millinery.

C. F. STICKLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added
this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDRED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the News-Argus Office. See clubbing list in another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking those who have already paid, we find that there are a number still in arrears. We hope those who have not paid will promptly act on this notice, and not delay longer.

NEWS-ARGUS

To Jan. 1, 1905,
for 70c.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the fine Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

Treatment for Smut in Oats.

Many inquiries have been made by Ontario farmers regarding the treatment of smut in oats. Experiments have been conducted at the college in order to ascertain the most effectual remedies which can be used for this pest. Two varieties of oats were selected in the spring of 1902, and again in the spring of 1903, and uniform samples from each variety were submitted to special treatments with the object of killing the spores of smut adhering to the grain. The various treatments were as follows:

(1) Immersion in hot water. For this treatment the grain was placed in a bag, which was then immersed in water at about 115 degrees F. Soon afterwards it was placed in water which was kept at a temperature between 180 and 185 degrees F. The grain was occasionally stirred and was allowed to remain in the water for a period of 15 minutes. It was then spread out on a clean floor to dry, where it was occasionally stirred.

(2) Immersion in bluestone solution for five minutes. For No. 2 treatment a strong solution was made by dissolving one pound of copper sulphate (bluestone) in one gallon of water, and then immersing the oats in the solution for a period of five minutes.

(3) Immersion in bluestone solution for twelve hours. In this treatment the bluestone solution was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in 25 gallons of water, and the oats were immersed in this solution for a period of twelve hours.

(4) Sprinkling with bluestone solution. This solution was made by dissolving one pound of bluestone in 10 gallons of water, which was used for sprinkling over the oats until they were thoroughly moistened, after being carefully stirred.

(5) Immersion in potassium solution. The potassium sulphide treatment consisted in soaking the seed for two hours in a solution made by dissolving 8 pounds of potassium sulphide in 50 gallons of water.

(6) Immersion in diluted formalin (formaldehyde). The solution of formalin used for the immersion process was made by pouring one-half pint of the formalin into 21 gallons of water, and the seed oats were immersed in the solution for twenty minutes.

(7) Sprinkling with diluted formalin. One-half pint of formalin was poured into 5 gallons of water. The oats were then sprinkled with this solution and carefully stirred until the grain was thoroughly moistened.

(8) Untreated. One sample of oats of each variety was left untreated in order that the influence of the various treatments might be observed.

Eight lots of oats of each variety were, therefore, used for this experiment. After the treatment had been completed a few hours, the oats were carefully sown on separate plots. When the oats were coming into head they were examined frequently, and all smutted heads were removed and carefully counted from day to day. The following table gives the total percentage of smutted heads of oats from each treatment:

Treatments	Percentage of Crop Smutted
1. Hot Water.....	.0
2. Bluestone (5 minutes).....	1.3
3. Bluestone (12 hours).....	3
4. Bluestone (sprinkled).....	1.4
5. Potassium Sulphide (2 hours).....	1.7
6. Formalin (20 minutes).....	4.7
7. Formalin (sprinkled).....	0
8. Untreated.....	4.7

The smut in oats very frequently causes a great reduction in the yield of grain. The treatments with hot water, formalin and immersion in bluestone for 12 hours have given the best results at the college. The formalin is a clear liquid, which can be obtained from almost any drug store. The treatment with formalin is easily performed, comparatively cheap, and very effectual. Farmers would do well to treat their oats before sowing in the spring.

C. A. ZAVITZ
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The delegates of the World's Sunday School Convention, to be held at Jerusalem, held a service at Athens, Rev. Dr. Potts of Toronto preached.

Floods last week did much damage throughout the Province. Many bridges were swept away. Portions of London were overwhelmed, several persons had to be rescued in boats, and Duncan McMartin, a medical student, was upset out of his canoe while going to the rescue and drowned.

The Lord's Day Bill, which the Government are being urged to have enacted as a Federal statute, provides against all Sunday labor except works of necessity. The responsibility for labor is transferred from the employee to the employer. Under the Provincial Act the employee was liable to suffer, no matter what he did. If he refused to work on Sunday he was in danger of dismissal. If he worked we ordered him the risk of being fined. The present bill makes the penalty for Sunday labor applicable to the employer.

Dominion Medical Monthly.

Under the Anglo-French agreement France formally renounces her territorial rights on the French shore of Newfoundland and police rights in Newfoundland waters, and receives as compensation \$100,000.

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A SPRING MESSAGE.

To All Who Are Weak, Easily Tired and out of Sorts.

Spring should be the most joyous season of the year. It is the harbinger of sunshine and birds and flowers; it breathes of freedom and out-of-door life. But unfortunately there are thousands who cannot enter into the spirit of the season. Those confinement during the long winter months has left them weak, dispirited and oppressed; the appetite is feeble; the blood is sluggish with impurities; the eyes lack the lustre of health; weariness and lassitude have taken the place of vigorous energy. What is needed at this season by such people is a health-renewing, bone-strengthening tonic—something that will send new, rich red blood coursing through the veins, bring brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a clear skin free from pimples and eruptions.

In all the world there is nothing can do this so effectively and so thoroughly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose creates new blood, strengthens the nerves, and up-builds the whole body. Here is a bit of strong proof, given by Mr. John Burke, of Elmwood, P. E. I., who says—"I was left an almost hopeless wreck by an attack of pneumonia, my nerves were almost paralyzed and thought under the care of an excellent doctor I found I was not regaining my health. My wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to be thankful I took her advice, for under this treatment my system has been built up and I am again well and strong."

If you were at all unwell give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and see how speedily they will restore you to health and strength; but you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COTTON FROM PINE WOOD.

The interesting story comes from Bavaria that experiments are being made there to manufacture cotton out of pine wood. The method is to reduce the wood to the finest layers possible, then to submit it to a vapor process for ten hours. The pulp thus obtained is then plunged into a soda bath, where it stays 36 hours. It is thus transformed into a kind of cellulose, to which a resistant quality is given by adding oil and gelatine. Then it is drawn out and untangled by machinery. The process is said not to be expensive and it is thought that if this cotton can be made of practical use Europe will be independent of America and India. The immense forests of Scandinavia and Germany would furnish ample material for her "cotton" supply.

FRETFUL CHILDREN.

If children are cross, or fretful, or sleepless, in ninety-nine times out of a hundred the reason can be traced to some little trouble of the stomach or bowels. Remove the cause and the little one will be bright, good-natured, and will sleep soundly and naturally. There is just one always absolutely safe medicine for little ones—Baby's Own Tablets. In homes where this medicine is used there are no sickly, cross, crying children. The Tablets will cure all the minor ills of little ones, and will do it safely and speedily—there is no doubt about this. Give the Tablets a single trial and you will be as enthusiastic about them as other mothers are. As for instance, Mrs. David Duffield, Ponsonby, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my baby's life. They are a wonderful medicine for children and I gladly recommend them to other mothers." Your children will take this medicine as readily as candy, and it is guaranteed free from harmful drugs. Sold by all druggists or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THEY LIKE FRESH AIR.

Japanese Keep Houses Open in Summer and Winter.

The Japanese attribute their remarkable comparative immunity from rheumatism to the fact that they use water very freely. Another subject on which the Japanese feel strongly in the necessity for plenty of fresh air. Any subject of the Mikado, Mr. Hancock states, would smile at the notion that fresh air in any form could be harmful:

The Japanese eat fresh air with even more gusto than they do food. The gamblers of old rose in the morning to pass out into the outer air there to take a number of deep breaths. The time of the morning chosen was just as the sun was coming up. At this hour the air is purest. In the coldest nights of winter air circulates through the native house without interference. If the sleeper feels chilled he adds more bed clothing. But the passage of fresh air through the entire house is never prevented.

When a Japanese suffers from insomnia he gets up and goes out into the open night air, and if there is a hill near he climbs to the top of it. But insomnia is very rare in the Mikado's kingdom.

HISTORY IN TATTOO.

There exists in Paris a famous professor, Pere Tibie, who, to describe him in his own words, is an "engraver upon human skin." He lives in the Greville quarter. As a kind of permanent advertisement he exhibits his left arm, on which are "engraved" in order the names of the members of the Republic from Thiers to the professor's body, it is stated to be found the whole history of France—portraits of Charlemagne, Louis XIV, John of Arc, Louis XVI, Napoleon, Gambetta, and others, with escutcheons, faces, flag-trophies, and similar ornaments.

UNDERGROUND LONDON.

How Five Hundred Miles of Sewers Are Managed.

The average Londoner is possibly unaware that nearly 500 miles of sewers are situated beneath his feet and this includes only the large sewers, several of them so large that a number of boats could float down them abreast, says Tit-Bits. And some idea of the enormous cost of draining London may be gathered from the fact that the drainage works and machinery alone cost \$40,000,000 sterling.

The three main sewers in the Metropolis run from Fleet Street to Hampstead, from Blackfriars to Abbey Mills, and from Harrow to Old Ford. Connected with these are a multitude of smaller sewers measuring about 12 feet in diameter, which make London one of the best-drained cities in the world.

A thousand men are employed all the year round, not even excepting Sundays, in keeping London properly drained, and the stupendous total of 1,000,000,000 tons of sewage is chemically treated every twelve months and taken away in sludge vessels to the North Sea. It might be supposed that the occupation is an unhealthy one for the men engaged, but this is not so, as the sewage is treated with phosphophate or iron and lime water, which clarifies it as it passes to the great reservoirs ready to be taken away.

During a wet summer the pumping machinery which draws away the rain water might be expected to be very heavily taxed, and the sewers also; but beside them being a number of storm channels which are only utilized when the volume of water in the main sewers is abnormal, the pumping machinery at Abbey Mills alone is capable of lifting 185,000,000 gallons of water to a height of 40 feet every day, which in other words, implies that London could never be destroyed by floods.

At Barking, where the sludge is dealt with, there are fourteen sewers measuring 30 feet across; that is to say, any one of them would be wide enough for a small tug-boat to pass down. Here the sludge, after being chemically treated, has to go through enormous iron cages, resembling gigantic colanders, which keep back solid objects, such as pieces of wood, old boots, and so forth, whilst not infrequently valuable articles of jewellery are found wedged between the bars of a cage.

The vessels used to convey the sludge to the North Sea are not by any means the hums one might expect to find engaged in the work. They are luxuriously fitted with cosy apartments for the men and lighted throughout by electricity. Each barge carries 1,000 tons of sludge, and when fifty miles from the coast the cargo is distributed over an area of several miles.

Connected with the sewer under Ludgate Hill is the old Roman subterranean bath, which is the oldest structure in London, and must have been in existence long before a single brick of the present City was laid. At one time it was approached by a subway, but this has long since disappeared, though the bath, which measures some 14 feet to 18 feet, across still remains.

Persons of previously blameless life who suddenly committed an offence that brought them into the custody of the police should be medically examined, said Dr. Waldo, London coroner, in a lecture on "Injuries of Justice." He said that the medical aspect of the case is the most important, and that the coroner's inquest should be conducted with the same care as that given to the criminal trial.

During his life the King has borne three distinct names. For the first twenty years he was "Albert, Prince of Wales." On his accession his Ma te reverted to a single name, "Edward VII."

"You don't mean to say he has paid you in advance for the full course of singing lessons?" said the first vocal instructor. "Yes," replied the other gleefully, "because of a lucky misunderstanding. I said to him: 'You doubtless know our first lesson begins with "do,"' He immediately apologized and produced the dough."

EMPTY NOW.

How One Woman Quit Medicine.

"While a coffee user my stomach troubled me for years" says a lady of Columbus, O., "and I had to take medicine all the time. I had what I thought was the best stomach medicine I could get, had to keep getting it filled all the time at 40 cents a bottle. I did not know what the cause of my trouble was, but just dragged along from day to day suffering and taking medicine all the time."

"About six months ago I quit tea and coffee and began drinking Postum and I have not had my prescription filled since, which is a great surprise to me for it proves that coffee was the cause of all my trouble, although I never suspected it."

"When my friends ask me how I feel since I have been taking Postum I say, 'To tell the truth I don't feel at all only that I get hungry and eat everything I want and lots of it and it never hurts me, and I am happy and well and contented all the time.'

"I could not get my family to drink Postum for a while until I mixed it in a little coffee and kept on reducing the amount of coffee until I got it all Postum. Now they all like it and they never boil it up like coffee."

"We all know that Postum is a sunshiner maker. I find it helps one greatly for we do not have to think of aches and pains all the time, and can use our minds for other things." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The one who has to bother with coffee aches and pains is hardly handicapped in the race for fame and fortune. Postum is a wonderful builder. There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-ville."

RESULT ALL THAT COULD BE ASKED

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED STRAIN CAUSED BY HEAVY LIFTING.

William Sharman Tells of His Precarious Condition, and His Happy Release From It.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

JAPANESE COURAGE.

The little men of Japan who have

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

STATEMENT

The twenty-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Federal Life

Assurance Company of Canada was held at the head office of the company in

Hamilton on Tuesday, March 1, 1901. The President, Mr. David Dexter, in

the chair. The following report and financial statement were submitted.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year, which closed on the 31st December, 1901.

The new business of the year consisted of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,841,250, of which nine hundred and sixteen applications for \$2,743,172.50 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$251,572.89.

The security for policy holders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$2,762,960.70, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,711,200, showing a surplus of \$1,052,760.70. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policy holders was \$182,760.70.

Policed on seventy lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$120,234.82, of which \$2,000 was retained in other companies.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums to \$204,018.49.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the company's policies, amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the directors for your approval show an advance of fifteen per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$14,945,249.56, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the company's services.

Your directors regret to report the death of Mr. T. H. Macpherson, the Second Vice-President of the company, and a valued member of the Executive Committee. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. Potts.

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company.

Gentlemen.—We have carefully audited the books and records of your company for the year ending 31st December last, and have certified to their accuracy.

The cash and journal vouchers have been closely examined, and agree with the entries recorded.

The debentures, bonds, etc., in the possession of the company have been inspected, whilst those deposited with the Government or banks have been verified by certificate, the total agreeing with the amount as shown in the statement of assets.

The accompanying statements, viz., revenue and assets and liabilities, show the result of the year's operations, and, also, the financial position of the company.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. STEPHENS, CHARLES STIFF, Auditors.

Hamilton, 1st March, 1901.

Financial Statement for 1900.

Premium and annuity income \$497,931.77

Interest and rents 75,264.63

Interest on premiums \$ 574,196.40

Paid to policy holders \$204,018.49

All other payments 172,378.63

Balance 197,799.23

Assets, Dec. 31, 1900 \$ 574,196.40

Debentures and bonds \$549,742.20

Mortgages 639,431.93

Loans on policies, bonds, stocks, etc. 280,533.58

All other assets 424,247.99

Liabilities \$ 1,893,960.70

Reserve fund \$1,641,503.38

Claims awaiting proofs 38,500.00

Other liabilities 31,199.62

Surplus on policy holders' account 182,760.70

Assets \$ 1,893,960.70

Guarantee capital 870,000.00

Total security \$ 2,763,960.70

Policies were issued assuring \$ 2,748,172.50

Total insurance in force \$ 14,945,249.56

The foregoing report and statement were received and adopted on the motion of President David Dexter, seconded by Vice-President Lieut.-Col. Kerns.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the

directors the following officers were re-elected: Mr. David Dexter, President and Managing Director; Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Rev. Dr. Potts, Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Stephens, Charles Stiff, Auditors.

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La Grippe

CURED BY
Chamberlain's
Cough
Remedy

This remedy is intended especially for Colds and La Grippe and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

It not only cures La Grippe but cures any tendency toward Pneumonia.

Price, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

For sale by druggists everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, AND
Village Clerk. Agent for Quinlan Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

C. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES AND
Village Clerk. Agent for Quinlan Laundry.
OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

C. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto,
Graduate of and Late Doctor of the Royal
College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,
GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Mont-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
trict clinics, and member of the Medical
Society of Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Bouler's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc-
Cutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McNaughton Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
at 8 o'clock.
L. MEKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
T School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The dental practice of Vitaline Air, Gas, and
Oil the modern improvements known to Dentistry,
will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

towns at Scott House.

**Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
And Home Magazines
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50

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New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including magnificent Christmas num-
ber, send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where; liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

**Wore Plasters on His Back
for Eight Years.**

To the O. R. Medicine Co. Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—
For years I suffered with weak back
and was unable to stand straight. I have
only used the plasters of O. R. Kidney
Cure and my back is now strong. It was
twenty years ago I have discov-
ered the use of the plasters which I wore
constantly for eight years.

Yours truly,
H. J. HENRY,
Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N.B.

**Weak Kidneys are the Cause
of Many Diseases.**

They allow the deadly uric acid to
accumulate and slowly poison the body to
the detriment of the body. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assis-
ting nature to restore the organs to
health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY
CURE makes Weak Men and Women
strong. A ten days' treatment, 50c., from
all Druggists.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and un-
less otherwise specified, over three lines,
per line. Matter set in type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 1c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train schedule at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex., 8.27 a.m. Accom., 10.35 a.m.
Accom., 8.45 p.m. Mail & Ex., 8.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mrs. Jas. Boldrick went to Bancroft this morning.

A case of smallpox is reported from Trenton.

Mrs. Jas. W. Bygott is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montgomery's.

Mr. John M. Bygott, who has been G.T.R. agent at Bracebridge for some time, has removed to Millbrook, and will have charge of the G.T.R. station at that place.

Dr. H. U. Simmons, of Frankford, has been re-elected district deputy grand master of the A. O. U. W. for the Bay of Quinte district.

Ladies' Rainproof and Waterproof Coats at Ward's.

Mr. Geo. Bull who has been employed as section man on the G.T.R. here for some years, has quit the road and intends to remove to Oshawa.

The water in the creek reached the highest point on Friday and Saturday last that it has for many years, and Henry Street at the white bridge has been impassable all the week.

Gentlemen's Easter Hats—the hat you want—at Fred's Ward's.

At the morning service in the Methodist Church next Sunday special Easter music will be rendered by the young people of the Sabbath School.

Mr. Chas. Brownson, who resided on Front St. west, has exchanged places with Mr. Henry McCutcheon of the Oak Hills, and both have taken possession of their different places.

Ladies will find the best line of Easter Neckwear at Fred's Ward's.

There will be service in St. John's Church on Good Friday (April 1st) at 11.30 a.m. The Easter Day services will be at 8 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 7 p.m.

The public are reminded that to-morrow, Good Friday, and Monday next, Easter Monday, are legal holidays, and that all public offices and banks will be closed on both days.

Have you seen Fred's Ward's New Spring Suitings?

It is reported that Mr. Geo. Weese, of Bancroft, formerly of this village, has sold a corundum property near Bancroft for the sum of \$11,000. American capitalists are said to be the purchasers.

The Campbellford Despatch says that Mr. Geo. A. Kingston, B.A., at present on the High School staff in that town, has purchased the Campbellford Herald, and will take control of it as soon as school closes for the midsummer holidays.

Buy your Hats at Fred's Ward's if you want the best.

A good many of our merchants have very fine displays of goods in their show windows just now, and in touch with the Easter season. One which is worthy of notice is that of Mr. John Shaw's, which is very appropriate to the season.

At White River, a station on the C.P.R. north of Lake Superior, during the past winter, a temperature of 76 below zero was recorded. This is a lower temperature than any we have heard of in Canada before, and do not think even Dawson city can equal it.

You have a larger choice of Hats at Fred's Ward's.

The Millinery Openings in this place held on Tuesday and Wednesday last were attended by a large number of the fair sex. The display of goods this season are fine and equal to larger places—so that it is not necessary to go elsewhere to get a fine Easter hat or bonnet.

Signed in behalf of your friends and neighbors.

To Prevent Gambling at Fairs

To further prevent gambling at fairs, Mr. Dryden will introduce in the Legislature a bill empowering any constable or peace officer to immediately seize without warning or notice, any "devices or instruments" used by any person in connection with gambling or games of chance. The constable may also arrest on sight, without a warrant, any person running the same games and take him before the nearest magistrate, having jurisdiction, who may fine or imprison him, and order the destruction of the instrument seized. Under the present act it has been possible with a little exertion and foresight, with the fairies, to evade the law, owing to the fact that it was necessary for constables to obtain warrants before taking action.

Obituary.

Mrs. Sarah Williams, widow of the late Allen Williams, died on Thursday, March 10th, at the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Huffman, Rawdon. The deceased was born in the township of Tyendinaga, and lived there during the early part of her life, then removed to Rawdon, where she resided up to the time of her death. She was in her 88th year, and had been in her usual health to within a few days of her death, which was hastened by paralysis. She passed away after an illness of only two days. She had a large circle of friends. For upwards of half a century she had been a member of the Methodist Church. The remaining members of the family are one son, Mr. T. B. Williams, Mrs. John W. Huffman of Rawdon, and Miss M. P. Williams, of Norwood, who have the sympathy of the community.

Harold News

SCHOOL REPORT FOR MARCH.

Names are arranged in order of merit.

IV. CLASS—Flossie Heath, John Tan-

ner, Clifford Sine, Roy Heath, Morley Sine, Willie Heath, Ernest Rundalls.

SR. III. CLASS—Clute Sine, Anson Lloyd, Maud Sine.

JR. III. CLASS—Kathleen Bailey, Gladys Rundalls, Naomi Sine, Bessie Bailey, Howard Martin, Annie Vance, Claude Scott.

SR. II. CLASS—James Lloyd, Mable Sine, Blake Ketcheson, Gertie Run-

nalls.

FRED. A. ASHLEY, Teacher.

Glen Ross.

Address and Presentation.

On Thursday evening about eighty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson surprised them by taking possession of the house and presenting them with a Persian lamb cap each and a sum of money, prior to their removing to Saskatchewan. The following address was read by Mr. Mark Anderson:

To Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson—Know-

ing that you are soon to leave this vicinity, we, your friends and neighbors, take this opportunity of showing, in a slight way, the respect and esteem in which you are held among us.

It is with feelings of sadness that we

contemplate your approaching separation

from us. During the many years you have resided among us you have endeared

yourself to both old and young, and your untiring zeal and fidelity to the cause

of right have proved an inspiration to

many of us. We have ever found you true

and loyal friends, and kind and sym-
pathetic neighbors, and we realize how

greatly we shall miss you.

We ask you to accept the caps and

money as a slight token of the true affec-

tion we have for you, and we trust and

pray that God will guide and direct you in

the change you are about to make, and

may He give you health, happiness, and

prosperity in your new home, and should

your lives be required to return to Glen

Ross, be assured that a right hearty wel-

come awaits you.

We wish you farewell, and may God

bless you all, and grant you a safe and

pleasant journey to your new home.

Signed in behalf of your friends and

neighbors.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK HUBEL.

MR. AND MRS. WM. WALLACE.

Mr. Iveson replied briefly, thanking the donors for their kindness and good

wishes, and wishing them long life and

prosperity, and praying that if we meet

no more on earth, we may one and all

meet in the sweet bye and bye, where

partings never come.

Sine Signs.

One hustling little village is rendered more by these spring mornings by the active operations of our Creamery plant, which is running at a dead blast. Needless to say not many of the busy housewives object to the noise.

Mr. W. T. Sine has purchased a powerful gasoline engine to take the place of his windmill in furnishing power.

Mr. T. Fox is making preparations to spend Easter with friends in Belleville.

Our popular pedagogue, Miss A. Mac-
Kenna, intends to eat Easter eggs at her
home in Belleville. The earnest hope of
her pupil girls is that they will not disagree with her.

Mr. J. A. Green, ex. P. M., intends
spend Easter with friends in Campbellford.

Mr. C. Garverley and brother Claude
will visit their sister at Bloomfield during

the holidays.

Mr. Mowat Denike, we learn, has severed his connection with Mr. J. W. Brown, of Stirling, and accepted a situation at Thurso, Que. We are sorry to see him go, but all unite in wishing him success in his new sphere.

A merry party of merry people, com-
prised of individuals from Anson and
Welland, and Cavers, made us happy
with a short call on Sunday afternoon
and their experiences, if published, would
cause the renowned Handys Andy to look to his laurels. Ask Bert
how he got from the fifth concession to
the sixth, and get particulars.

AMICUS.

Belleville suffered from flood on Tues-
day night and Wednesday. All the

lower part of the city was under water,
and boats had to be used to get about

the streets.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

The young people of the Methodist Church intend giving a drama on Thursday evening, March 31st, entitled "The Zeta." Those taking part in it are Misses Zeta, Dora, Ethel, Franklin, Lottie Ashby, and Nannie Homan, and Misses S. T. Gay, W. Gowell, L. E. Eggleton. A pleasant evening's entertainment is being looked forward to.

Mr. R. J. Clarke spent a few days in Belleville last week visiting friends.

Mr. Clarke expects to leave for Port Arthur on Thursday.

Mr. J. F. Bragg, of Avonmore, is the

guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gowell.

She expects to remain here

three or four weeks.

We are glad to report that Mr. and

Mrs. Reid are a little better.

Mr. Thos. Blair is still very low.

The two small children of Mr. Neil Vanallen have been ill of pneumonia, but are now on the road to recovery.

The infant son of our school teacher, Mr. Mott, was taken ill of pneumonia at the home of Mrs. Mott's mother, Mrs. Moore, and they were only able to bring him home last Sunday.

Mr. Jose moved from his former residence on Monday into the house lately vacated by Mr. Wm. Wickett. Mr. Stephen Badgley is expected to move into the house vacated by Dr. Jose.

Dr. Faulkner has taken some snapshots of his smallpox patients at Canifont, which show up the disease in great shape.

Mrs. Leona Hubble spent a few days last week in Belleville, with Miss Lucile Hubble.

Mrs. Emma Wickett has returned from Grand Rapids, where she has been for the past three months with her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Ashley.

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SEA IS MEANS TO AN END

NAVAL SUPREMACY ALONE IS BARREN OF RESENT.

American Authority Compares Japan and Russia as Combatants.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, the well-known American authority on naval matters, writes as follows of the Japanese.

The mere command of the sea is a bare acquisition except as leading to something more. It is commonly understood, and may be assumed, that Japan aims at least at controlling Korea, extending and enlarging her positions so far as to enable her, upon the restoration of peace, to assume her control by guarantees more substantial than the mere moral force of treaty obligations. Precisely what the scope of her ambition in this respect is cannot be known. That the line defined by the Yalu and the Tumen (which flows eastward, as the Yalu flows westward) is the minimum of her intention seems probable from the fact that she refused the suggestion of Russia to constitute a neutral belt south of that line, unless one of equal breadth were laid down to the northward, taken toward Russian sphere of influence. Therefore, while distant naval strategic positions, like Masanpo, in the Straits of Korea, may be occupied and held in force against possible seizure, the weight of Japanese military effort must be in the north of the peninsula. It would divide into two directions, mutually self-supporting from geographical circumstances; the holding of the capital, Seoul, for moral and political effect, and because of disturbed conditions there, and advance toward the Yalu, based upon such naval ports as may minimize the amount of

LAND TRANSPORTATION.

In a country indifferently supplied with roads, whatever the measure of her political wishes, the front of her military operations will be pushed northward and westward as far as they can safely be sustained, so as to threaten the Russian railroad lines to Port Arthur in the south, and ultimately should success warrant such extension, those to Vladivostok in the east. What she may be able thus to effect lies in the unknown future.

There is an alternative main line of action which would be to proceed at once against Port Arthur by operations in its immediate neighborhood. Such a course would be expedient only in view of the fleet with-in, and the advisability of understanding it would depend very much on the present condition of that fleet, after the torpedo attack and the long-range engagements, already known.

The reports of the damage inflicted differ irreconcilably. If that which comes from Chefoo, that the two injured battleships have already been floated, be correct, the Japanese may within a measurable time find the Russian fleet again on their minds, and possibly on their hands, as a constant and fruitful source of danger, which will occupy continually a much superior force to hold it in check. No Japanese operations in Korea or elsewhere on the mainland can be secure while a force so large—though inferior—remains within easy striking distance of their communications with home; the more so, that another very respectable force, of three armored cruisers, occupies the remote, yet menacing, port of Vladivostok. I do not mean that the Japanese will or should be stopped from proceeding with their operations, because of this danger—war is not made without running risks—but it may very well determine them to attack Port Arthur, as a necessary means to

DRIVING THE FLEET OUT

to its destruction.

To naval men, and to interested outsiders, the inferior Russian fleet in Port Arthur presents an interesting study, as offering, under conditions of actual warfare, an instance of what has come to be technically known as a "fleet in being." A "fleet in being" is one which by its inferiority cannot enter into direct collision with its antagonist, but yet, by its mere existence, in a sheltered position, is constant threat to the shipping and transportation of the enemy. The reality of this danger is indubitable. It is one perfectly familiar in land warfare, where the menacing force, or fortress—a "force in being"—is said to lie "upon the flank of the lines of communication."

The extreme school of naval strategists hold that such a menace will stop all movement until it is itself wiped out. Do not so think myself, and be the touchstone of history. We shall see what effect the Russian "fleet in being" will have on the Japanese movements. Shall the torpedo attack and subsequent fleet engagement prove to have failed in inflicting permanent injury, it will not be surprising should they determine upon a land attack on the port, to ensure the destruction of the vessels. Except for this end, the port is of little interest.

As regards lessons that may be drawn from the encounters so far, decidedly the most interesting is that from the torpedo attack; for it is upon the effectiveness of this weapon that naval opinion is most divided, because hitherto unenlightened by adequate experience. From the scanty information as yet at hand, however little can be safely inferred. The Russian ships appear to have been caught practically asleep, in an open roadstead, fully exposed, and so to have offered themselves as helpless targets for torpedo practice, at comparative ease for the assailants.

VALUE OF TORPEDOES.

Nobody has doubted the destructive effect of a torpedo, once placed; the question has been as to the ability to get in a hit against a fleet of vessels standing on their guard, and well protected by their own torpedo cruisers. Fuller accounts of the precise conditions may give data

for some positive opinion, but so far there seems to have been no such test. The impression made upon my mind by the accounts has been, not that "torpedoes are irresistible"—as I have been inaccurately and absurdly quoted in the New York World as saying, an opinion which never at any time my lips—but rather one of surprise that, as far as my indications go, a little damage has been produced by the actual impact and explosion of several Whithead torpedoes.

It may be expedient, in conclusion, to emphasize that the engagements between the opposing vessels off Port Arthur, subsequent to the torpedo attack, have involved the forts of the place only incidentally.

It was worth the while of the Japanese admiral—well worth his while—to take the chance of damage from the fire, in order to injure the enemy's fleet, because of its supreme importance to the general issue; but it was, and is, in no wise worth while to bring ships into battle against forts merely in order to injure them, especially when, as at Port Arthur, they have a plunging fire.

The principal work there, to the eastward of the entrance, has an elevation of four hundred feet above the roadstead outside, which was the scene of the recent cannonade. Port Arthur is useless except as a home for the Russian fleet, and the forts are useless except to secure that home. No injury that could be done them by his ships could possibly compensate the Japanese admiral for a half-dozen disabling shots.

As a general proposition, ships and land fortifications do not contend on equal terms, either as regards their relative importance to the issues of war, or to their susceptibility to vital injury. Ships are much more useful and much more de-liciate than land works.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

NOTES OF INTEREST ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Louisa Mary Daves Driver may claim the distinction of being the youngest mayonnaise in England. She is Mayonnaise of Chatham, and has just celebrated her third birthday. She has already officiated at the formal opening of the St. Andrew's Church bazaar in that town, which took place a few days back.

Her speech on that occasion showed an excellent example of brevity, consisting as it did of three words—"The show's open."

The Prince of Monaco, who has been presenting to the French Academy of Sciences a draft map of the ocean bed, is really an authority on hydrography. He is over-lord of the casino of Monte Carlo. He does nothing but concede permission to run the saloons and draw the revenue. For this they pay him \$250,000 a year, and bear the whole cost of maintaining the principality, as well as to spiritual as to temporal government.

Three years hence the Prince is to receive \$50,000 a year, and after that an increase of \$350,000 every ten years, until the present contract expires forty-four years hence.

Many are the stories told of Lord Alington's humorous salutes. Once he was entertaining a neighboring magnate who was very fond of display, and who arrived at Crichel with an imposing retinue which suggested the state of a mediaeval baron. "I hope your gardener is better," said Lord Alington to his guest that evening. "My gardener," exclaimed the latter, astonished. "I didn't know he was ill. I left him all right." "Oh," said his lordship. "I thought he would be laid up, as you haven't brought him with you."

A curious story is being told of the successful German author of comedies, the late Gustav von Moser. He used to show his friends—so the story runs—a little crystal urn, in which he contained his ashes were to rest after his cremation.

From every one of the many laurel wreaths showered on him after the premiere of a new success he used to pluck a single leaf, burn it, and lay its ashes in the urn. "And so, you see," he was wont to say, with his sunny smile, "one of these days I shall really be resting on my laurels." Thus it came about, for his whimsical request was scrupulously observed.

Lord Lansdowne, the choice of whom as Leader of the House of Lords has been ratified, was at Oxford one of Jowett's favorite pupils. A consummate judge of well-born youth, the Master of Balliol predicted the success of the future Minister. "There," he said, pointing one day to Lord Lansdowne, "there goes the nineteenth century edition of Aristotle's magnificent man, who, being worthy of great things, knows that he is so—an invaluable quality after all for one who is as sure to be Foreign Secretary in due time in whichever party he chooses as to-morrow's sun is to rise."

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, who is now Father of the Fleet, has had a distinguished career. It was at Lucknow that he won the V. C. The troops were attacking a mosque, which was strongly held by the mutineers. It was necessary to the success of the operations that the enemy's dispositions should be accurately known. Men were falling all round under the enemy's fire, and a volunteer was urgently required for a hazardous part. Young Salmon gallantly responded, and in a trice was high up in a tree, and in the mutineers' position while the bullets tore through the leaves.

One Sapey had a splendid command of the British troops. Having brought this man to the ground with a well-directed bullet, the future Admiral reached terra firma with a full report of the mutineers' position.

IT IS.

Gray: I hope you don't go so far as to deny that marriage is a sacrament?

Greene: Not generally; but there are cases where it seems to me a sacrifice.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Holborn Guardians will receive £120 from the estate of a lunatic whom they thought to be without means.

Further leaks have been discovered in the Victory, Nelson's flagship. She is to remain in dock at Portsmouth for some time.

Two signalmen at Elmsthorpe station, on the London and North-Western Railway, have been employed there over thirty years.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is about to sell his town house, 6 Grosvenor place, which overlooks Buckingham Palace Gardens.

By a majority of nearly two to one Tottenham ratepayers have rejected Mr. Carnegie's offer of £10,000 for two branch free libraries.

Nine hundred motor-cars and motor-cycles have been registered, and eleven hundred motor-car drivers licensed in the county of Surrey.

Orders for the engines of three new battleships have been placed, says the Glasgow Herald, with firms at Clydebank, Belfast, and London.

A landslip has occurred at Brighton owing to the sea's inroads and the stormy weather. Three private houses and a public house are endangered.

Col.-Sgt. Nobes, late of the Grenadier Guards, who is in his 81st year, and lives at Croydon, fired his first shot at practice with the British army rifle.

London omnibus companies have ordered that wherever traffic permits the omnibuses are to travel more quickly, in order to make an easier journey a day.

Sergt. Ginn, of the 43rd Light Infantry, who has died at Sudbury, Suffolk, was one of the survivors of the troopship Birkenhead, which sank on February 25, 1852.

Mrs. Chamberlain set going on 30th Jan., the public clock in West Birmingham, erected by subscription as a memorial of Mr. Chamberlain's South African tour.

Under the pavement of a street in Lincoln some workmen have discovered a well 45 feet deep. The flagstones covering it were held only by oaken boards, which had begun to rot.

London theatre managers now make announcement to their audiences when the asbestos curtain is about to be lowered, according to law, lest the lowering of the curtain might cause a panic.

Since it came into the possession of the public Alexandra Palace has always been in difficulties, and now the executive have determined to close the palace and park at dusk in order to reduce working expenses.

In London streets, as soon as rain has made the roadway slippery, street department men scatter fine hard gravel, from iron bins placed at frequent intervals at the intersection of the busier thoroughfares.

Mr. W. Jennings, of Hampton, Wick, has just received from the Admiralty his prize money for services rendered whilst a second-class boy on H.M.S. Archer, in assisting to capture several Russian warships in 1854.

"It is the pleasing character of the entertainment, and neither the smoking nor the drinking that attracts people to the music halls," said the chairman of the London Pavilion Co., Limited, at the annual meeting.

The gross receipts from the Liverpool corporation electric trams last year amounted to over £524,000, an increase of nearly £18,000 on the previous year. Altogether over 118,000,000 passengers were carried during the year.

Louth (Lincs) is concerned because for several months past the deaths in the town have exceeded the births. It is suggested by local councillors that municipal encouragement should be given to newly-married couples to take up their abode in the town.

Notwithstanding that the London papers have been inclined to brag because there have been in London no such theatre disasters as that in Chicago recently, the immunity is due more to good luck than management. Several of London's largest theatres have been destroyed by fire, but in each case the outbreak occurred after the audience had left.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Hope lives until love dies.

Honesty needs no advertising.

Short prayers have the surest aim.

They who live on fashion die of folly.

A man's life always follows his faith.

Morality is motor and not mechanical.

A man only finds life where he loses self.

Only the self-centered are self-satisfied.

The doors of truth open only to the true.

That which is useless cannot be harmless.

Words are but the things that truth wears.

He who will not be a servant cannot be a saint.

It is easier to endure failure than to succeed.

Today is never bettered by tomorrow's burdens.

Parading in crowds is no proof of possessing a crown.

He gives but an empty hand who withdraws his heart.

A little sin may hold as much sorrow as a large one.

Envy to new ideas is no proof of loyalty to old ones.

It is no sign that a man is riding high because he is driving others there.

Better the service without the sentiment than the sentiment without services.

FLAG OF LONDON TOWN

FLYING OVER BRITISH PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

Something About the Victoria Tower Over Which It Floats.

It would hardly occur to the King, perhaps, when he entered the Houses of Parliament, that this tower, so conspicuous among the glories of the capital, has a place of its own among the wonders of the world says a London paper.

From its dizzy height floats an emblem of British power, which, whether London, believes it or not, would hide a two-storyed house from view. The great flag which floated on Tuesday hauled to its great height by machinery, looks like an ordinary piece of bunting from Westminster Bridge, but it took 400 yards of hawser to make it; it stretches, when the breeze opens its folds, to a length of sixty and a breadth of forty-five feet, and it is kept in its place by a flagstaff which has certainly no rival in England, and probably none in the world. This mast, rising from its base to a height of 110 feet, firmly fixed on its foundations with a diameter of 3 feet, is made of many sheets of iron, bolted or with hundreds of bolts, and it would weigh, if we could put it in the scales, not less than sixteen tons!

CLIMBING THE STAIRS.

They who would reach the height from which London looks like some dim city of the mist must wind round and round the longest spiral staircase in the world. At the low iron door which brings you to its foot the staircase appears to be one unending iron thread, reaching up into darkness, and it is not until the visitor has gazed at it awhile that there breaks at the top, 350 feet above him, a blue light no bigger than a man's hand.

If the distant ray of light, losing itself in utter darkness a little way down the tower, does not unnerve him, the climber winds round the spiral staircase a dozen times, and finds himself, almost tired, on the first floor. He is in a room over 50 feet square, and in this grand apartment he will pause to reflect upon the splendors of the Victoria Tower.

The tower has a weight of 30,000 tons, and it helps us to realize its grandeur, and it helps us to reflect that its buildings was in progress for all but twenty years. The Londoner who went abroad for a year in the forties or the fifties came home to find the new tower had risen not quite eight yards since, and, at the rate of 23 feet a year, the Victoria Tower grew, from 1842 until it was completed.

CONTAINS MANY ROOMS.

It has within it over 140 separate rooms, each one fireproof, each containing the precious State papers which tell the story of England and its kings. Divided into eleven floors all save two with sixteen rooms, the tower is a miracle of construction. How little the Londoner, who gazes at this splendid pile, imagines that at the top of it, on the 11th floor, finds himself, almost tired, on the first floor. He is in a room over 50 feet square, and in this grand apartment he will pause to reflect upon the splendors of the Victoria Tower.

It is its weight to haul up through the well of the spiral staircase, the bundles of State paper, delivering them on the floor where they may be required, and it is a wonderful sight to see this huge narrow passage throng, as it were, with busy life. It is a wonderful sight, indeed, when the engine is not at work. The spiral staircase, stretching from the ground to the top, apparently without a single support, and looking like one long thin line of ironwork which the least overbalancing would bring clattering down, is one of the engineering marvels of our day. In reality it is held in its place by wrought-iron rods hanging from each floor through which it passes, but the rods are not readily visible to the eye, and it needs a more than ordinary nerve to scale this fragile staircase to the greatest height in London.

VIEW FROM THE TOP.

Yet this suspended Jacob's ladder has its own magnificent reward for those who climb it to the top. It has an enthusiasm to spare for architecture, the Victoria Tower has enough of the architect's genius to engage him for much longer than he will be able to stay. But it is the view of London from the top which will appeal to him who is neither architect, artist nor antiquarian. The great city lies deep below like a toy world—"like a diminished and smoky model of itself" wrote a climber nearly half a hundred years ago.

Even half-way up the tower London seems a dwarf city as you walk around the arcade above the first tier of windows an arcade with massive pillars and enormous arches, and as wide as some of the streets you dimly see below. But the roof is the treasure of the tower. Built as lightly as could be, consistent with its safety from the wind, it weighs, nevertheless, 400 tons. The little parapet, looking like a speck of stone from Parliament square, is 16 ft. high. The lions and crows are taller than a man, and the gilt tops to the four towers are iron crows. Five lions and a top a each weight 500 lbs. The gilt railing at the top which guard the corners are 20 feet high. From these corners rise four arched buttresses of cast iron, forming the centre into a crown 30 feet above the roof, and through this again passes the flagstaff, from the top of which floats 400 yards of bunting made of the biggest Union Jack in England.

No man, except in mid-air, has ever seen London from the height at which this great flag flies.

Mrs. Catterson—Mrs. Wilton is a woman with a great deal of pride, isn't she?—Mrs. Hartson—Intense. She told me she had ordered as many clothes this season as she would if her husband hadn't been in debt.

It is no sign that a man is riding high because he is driving others there.

Better the service without the sentiment than the sentiment without services.

RULER OF KOREA A HERMIT

KNOWS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING ABOUT HIS CAPITAL.

Owing to Fear of Revolutions He Turns Night Into Day.

Li Hi, Li Hsi, Li Hou, Yi Iloung, Li Hou, or whatever the name of the ruler of the "Hermit Kingdom," that this tower, so conspicuous among the glories of the capital, has a place of its own among the wonders of the world says a London paper.

It would hardly occur to the King, perhaps, when he entered the Houses of Parliament, that this tower, so conspicuous among the glories of the capital, has a place of its own among the wonders of the world says a London paper.

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Derivations of Some Common Words.
One remembers how on the 15th of June, 1215, King John signed the great charter of the constitutional freedom of Britain and how after he had signed it he flung himself in a burst of fury on the floor and gnawed the straw and rushes with which the floors of those days were strewn. Now, what was "charter?" Originally nothing more or less than a sheet of papyrus strips glued together as writing paper. So it is to the Egyptian reed that we owe our "charters," "charts," "cards," "cartes" (blanche and de visite), our "cartoons" and our "cartridges."—London Chronicle.

A Scathing Retort.
An English lawyer who had been cross examining a witness for some time and who had sorely taxed the patience of the judge, jury and every one in the court was finally asked by the court to conclude his cross examination. Before telling the witness to stand down he accosted him with this parting sarcasm:

"Ah, you're a clever fellow—very clever fellow. We can all see that!"

The witness leaned over from the box and quietly retorted:

"I would return the compliment if I were not on oath."—Personalia.

Vulgar Admiration.

Mr. Mucheash—What are you doing out there in the night air? Come into the house. Gladys—I was just admiring the moon, papa. Mr. Mucheash—What business have you admiring the moon when there are so many things in the house that I have bought expressly for you to admire? Anybody can admire the moon.

His Luck.

Lowscads (despondently)—I might just as well be dead. What good am I, anyway? Why, I believe that I've been refused by every girl in town! Hennepke (excitedly). Touch wood! Touch wood quick, or your luck will change!

Men and Dogs.

"When I hears a man sayin' dat he likes dogs better dan he does human folks," said Uncle Eben, "I can't help suspectin' dat mebbe he's picked out de kin' o' friends dat's as good as he deserves."—Washington Star.

THE DESPISED TOAD.

POPULAR HATRED OF THE ANIMAL IS OF GREAT ANTIQUITY.

In Legendary as Well as in Superstitions Lore the Uncooth and Misshapen Creature Plays No Small Part—The Belief in Toad Stones.

The unfortunate toad has from time immemorial been an object of distrust and aversion, especially among the common people. A pleasing tale runs that a gentleman, walking along a country lane, came suddenly upon a village boy laboring the crushed body of a toad with heavy sticks and exclaiming at each blow, "I'll larn 'e to be a toad!" whereat the indignant newcomer, seizing the miscreant by his collar, vigorously applied a cane to his legs, remarking, "I'll larn you to be a boy!" The popular hatred of the toad, indeed, is of such antiquity and is still so general as to seem ineradicable. That the creature is not dangerously poisonous it is hopeless to attempt to convince the ordinary rustic. Doubtless this belief has its origin in the acrid secretion which the toad has the power of emitting when disturbed or annoyed unduly and which will cause a dog that has incautiously picked up a toad to foam at the mouth. Again, the uncouth appearance of the creature has had much to do with the feeling of repulsion with which it has always been regarded. "Squat like a toad" is the phrase by which Milton describes the evil one essaying to reach the ear of Eve.

Superstition, in truth, has laid a firm hold on the toad's misshapen figure. The belief, not only in the existence of "toad stones," but in their efficacy as a sovereign remedy for certain ills, which is still common in parts of the country, is of very ancient date. "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads," says Fenton, writing in 1569, "a stone they call borax, or stelon, which, being used as rings, gives forewarning of venom." In the Londenborough collection is a silver ring of the fifteenth century in which one of these toad stones is set. They were supposed always to bear on their surface a figure resembling a toad, being somewhat similar trinkets, one may imagine, to the scarabaeus ornament of the Egyptians. Another early writer remarks, "A toad stone called 'crepandia' touching any part envenomed by the bite of rat, wasp, spider or other venomous beast, ceases the pain and swelling thereof." It was believed that when brought near to poison the stone sweated and changed color, thus conveying to its wearers a timely warning of danger.

It is to these peculiar amulets that Shakespeare is supposed to refer in "As You Like It":

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Is it not probable, however, that the poet, being a poet, is here alluding to the eye of the toad, an object, as all who are really familiar with the appearance of this humble batrachian will agree, than which there are few more beautiful in nature?

Perhaps the most familiar superstition in regard to toads is that, still ripe, which supposes them capable of existing for an indefinite period in the interior of rocks, stones or hermetically sealed cavities. Numberless "authentic instances" of this remarkable power have been brought forward from time to time. The following example from an old book is typical: "In 1703 Mr. George Wilson, a mason, met with a toad, which he wantonly impaled in a stone wall that he was then building. In the middle of the wall he made a close cell of lime and stone, just fit for the magnitude of its body and seemingly so plastered as to prevent the admission of air. In 1809, sixteen years afterward, it was found necessary to open a gap in this wall for a passage of carts, when the poor creature was found alive in its stronghold. It seemed at first in a very torpid state, but it soon recovered animation and activity and, as if sensible of the blessings of freedom, made its way to a collection of stones and disappeared."

It is known that toads can exist for a long time without food, and it is generally believed that they live to a great age, and doubtless these two peculiarities have had much to do with the superstition in regard to their supposed penchant for a hermit's life. The fallacy, however, was completely exposed by Dean Buckland, father of Frank Buckland, the great naturalist, who went to the trouble of testing the truth of the theory by an exhaustive series of experiments. It need only be remarked that none of his victims survived the incarceration.

In legendary as in superstitious lore the toad plays no small part. It may not be generally known that the fleur-de-lis of France was originally in shape a toad. Thus at least runs the tale. Clovis, king of France, bore on his banner the device of three toads, or "botes," as they were called in old French. His baptism gave great umbrage to the Arlans, who rebelled and assembled a large host against him under King Candat. Clovis while on his way to meet the heretics was granted a vision, wherein he saw in the heavens his device of three toads miraculously changed into three lilies "or" on a banner "azur." Such a banner he caused instantly to be made, calling it his "liflame."—London Globe.

The Only One.

"Charles," said Miss Passay coyly, speaking of her fiance, "is quite individual. He is different from other men."

"Of course; he's willing to be engaged to you," replied Miss Sharpe.—Exchange.

The best armor is to keep out of gun-shot—Bacon.

Confederate Coinage.

It is a matter of history that the entire coinage of the Confederate consisted of four half dollar pieces. The obverse side had a goddess of liberty (same as United States coins) in an arc of thirteen stars, in her right hand a shield of conventional design with "Liberty" thereon and below the date, 1861. On the reverse side was an American shield beneath a Liberty cap, the union containing seven stars—representing the seven seceding states—the whole surrounded by a wreath; at the left cotton in bloom, at the right sugar cane. The legend was "Confederate States of America." In the exergue, "Half Dol." The borders were milled and the edge was serrated.

Old Time Grave Robbers.

Under the laws of Draco, the most severe code ever drawn up, all grave robbers were put to death without trial. The old Athenian laws put a slave to death for disturbing a body after interment, but in the case of a freeman a "confiscation of a moiety of his possessions" was the penalty. Constantine decreed that a woman might obtain a divorce if she could prove that her husband had disturbed the remains of the dead. At one time (in the time of the seventh and eighth Henrys) the English law held that "it is deemed unlawful to open a grave for a second person, except for a husband or wife."

Vegetables of Liberia.

The most common vegetables of Liberia are the sweet potato, cassada, yam and tania. The cassada is a root varying in size from three to eight inches in length and from three to eight inches in circumference. When it is cooked it tastes very much like a fresh chestnut. This root is the vegetable most extensively cultivated by the natives and forms, with the rice, their chief diet. The fecula of the cassada is made from tapioca.

Stage Managers.

Stage managers still consider it necessary to keep the actors bustling about the stage in a meaningless, unnatural and distracting manner. In life I do not speak three or four sentences to my friend at one side of the room and then with him elaborately cross the room before I continue my discourse. Why should I do so on the stage?—London Academy.

Man the Slave.

It has taken ages of repression to bring the husband and father to his present condition of abject slavery to the wife and mother. He is the victim of a process that began in the garden of Eden and gives no promise of ending until he is called to the reward that awaits the humble on the other and brighter shore.

Putting Words in Her Mouth.

"I declare," said Bella sweetly, "your thoughts run exactly in unison with mine, Augustus. I had those very words in my mouth."

"Yes, and I saw him put 'em there too," said little Tommy, who had seen the kissing going on.

An Investigator.

"Yes, our boy has shown a remarkable talent for music. He wants to get at the very source of it, as it were."

"What proof have you of this?"

"Why, he knocked in the heads of three drums in as many days."

Expects to Return.

"So she has started on a life journey into matrimony, has she?"

"Well, I guess it is only an excursion trip."—Brooklyn Life.

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